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Ships of Skies and Deserts Play Active Roles in India's Drama of Transportation

FLYING WELL SUITED TO LONG DISTANCES

Climatic Conditions Demand Special Types of Planes—Karachi's Great Port

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

KARACHI, India—As a region of great distances India is a country peculiarly suitable for the development of air transport.

While it has varied and varying climatic conditions it nevertheless possesses unusual facilities for the exploitation of air services and it is not surprising that in recent years Karachi has figured prominently in famous flights, for it is one of a series of centers in India that is singularly well endowed by nature for the development of aviation.

The inhabitants of Hindustan are a conservative race, and the Government of India realized that if the Indian was to be made "air minded," he would require to be coached to the tendency.

The authorities early appreciated the fact that India was an immense potential air field, and it required no stretch of the imagination to think of the linking by air of widely separated cities, such as Karachi and Calcutta, Karachi and Delhi, Delhi and Bombay and so on.

Services on so vast a scale would call for many pilots, mechanics and ground staffs; and it is proof of the Government's good intentions concerning the Indians that it aimed at having these air workers drawn from the ranks of the people themselves. So the training of Indians for these prospective transport services become an objective of the Government.

Flying Clubs Formed

For this purpose a scheme was prepared which has resulted in the establishment of a series of civil flying clubs throughout the country. These are functioning at Karachi, Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta and Madras. The clubs are managed by their own committees and members, apart from certain necessary regulations. Two airplanes were given to each club and a bonus paid for each student trained for an amateur license.

At the Karachi club more than 250 students are on the roll and during the year ending March, 1930, 27 pilots were turned out; since that date 10 more have ended their training. The Lahore club was formed in May, 1930, and 217 Indians came forward to join at once.

British experts maintain that the Indian makes an excellent air pilot. The average Indian has a very fine sense of touch; his hands are very "light," whether guiding a horse or engraving clever designs on silver or

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Dr. Paul M. Pearson Heads Virgin Islands New Civilian Régime

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—A civilian government for the Virgin Islands designed to make self-supporting, these three bits of West Indian land belonging to the United States was ordered yesterday by President Hoover.

Reorganization of the island government will include transference of supervision at Washington from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior. Dr. Paul M. Pearson, of Swarthmore, Pa., has been appointed new civilian Governor of the islands, Mr. Hoover announced.

Herbert D. Brown, chief of the efficiency bureau, has made a long study of economic conditions in the Virgin Islands and the reorganization comes as a result of his findings. The United States has spent some $5,000,000 in the last 13 years on the islands without succeeding in stabilizing them.

Ever since the United States purchased the islands from Denmark in 1917 they have been steadily losing population due partly to the fact that prohibition ended the manufacture of rum and partly to emigration. The three sugar companies operating on the islands failed recently and the present Administration has had to resort to feeding the population in some cases.

The new program which the efficiency bureau has worked out calls for crop diversification and the starting of local handicraft industries, together with the promotion of tourist travel.

Captain Waldo Evans, present Governor of the islands, submitted his resignation to President Hoover some months ago, effective when his successor was named.

Dr. Pearson, his successor, was born in Litchfield, Ill., and has spent most of his life in educational work, having taught at Northwestern University and Swarthmore College.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15
News of Sports—Page 16

FEATURES

Art and Theater News	6
Music of the World—Theatrical News	7
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening	9
Interior Decoration and Antiques	9
Educational	10
The Home Forum	11
"Lift up your heads" [With German Translation]	
Book Reviews and Literary News	12
Radio—Aviation	13
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Chilean Government Wins in Two Crises

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 31

THE Government of President Ibañez has emerged victorious from two crises, one in the lower House of Congress and the other in the Cabinet.

Yesterday it overcame Opposition attempts to defeat the Ibañez bill granting the President complete, unrestricted powers for four months beginning with the Congress recess.

Carlos Castro Ruiz, Premier and Finance Minister intended to resign from the Cabinet but President Ibañez called a Cabinet meeting and difficulties were ironed out in Señor Castro's favor so that he will continue in office.

Arabs Decry 'Lax Control' in Palestine

Jewish Influx Said to Continue Despite Congested State of Country

With a view to affording an opportunity for impartial study of the long controversy between Jews and Arabs in regard to the Jewish National Home in Palestine, four articles on the subject are being printed, two of them by an authority on the Jewish point of view, the other two by a distinguished advocate of the Arab case.

ARAB-JEW CONTROVERSY SERIES —No. 2

By JAMAAL HUSSEINI
Secretary of the Palestine Arab Executive
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The dispute between Arabs and Jews in Palestine turns largely on the following stipulation, contained in Article 6 of the Palestine mandate:

"The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions."

This provision, notwithstanding the fact that it sounds a little biased in that it gives preference to Jewish immigration into a country that is held sacred with no less veneration by the Moslem and Christian worlds, yet is built on the general theory that immigration into a country should be subject to the welfare of the inhabitants of the country.

The White Paper issued by the British Government in 1922, and accepted by the Zionist leaders, made it clear that Jewish immigration would be subject to three conditions: (1) That it must be in proportion to the economic capacity of the country to absorb new arrivals. (2) That immigrants should not be a burden upon the country as a whole. (3) That immigrants should not deprive the other sections of the population of their employment.

Immigration Uncontrolled

These conditions should have been the governing factors of the Government policy of immigration in Palestine. Recent official investigations, however, showed that these provisions have never been enforced and that immigration of Jews was not controlled by the Government nor by the Zionist executive, but by the Jewish Federation of Labor, which paid no attention to the immigrants' economic value to the country, but to his political ideas as compared to their own. The Government since the beginning showed a great deal of laxity, with the consequence that this immigration policy entailed disasters that over-ran the whole country, affecting Jews as well as Arabs.

In his interim report for 1920-1921, Sir Herbert Samuel, then High Commissioner, and an ardent Zionist, declared: "It was becoming increasingly evident that immigration of Jews was greater than the country could absorb." The total number of immigrants was then stated to be 10,000 for the previous three years, 1918-1921. But instead of giving effect to his statement, Sir Herbert Samuel, under the stress

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

NEW MINISTRY IN FRANCE GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE

Laval Has Margin of 30—Policy Like Tardieu's—Man of Moderation

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Jan. 31—The Laval Government has given encouraging evidence of being able to continue in office by obtaining a majority of more than 50 votes on the two ballots cast, when it made its début in the Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 30.

Few expected the new Cabinet to command a margin of more than 30 votes, but it is now apparent that the Laval Ministry has succeeded in securing the same majority which formerly supported the second Tardieu Government. The political situation appears more stable than at any time since the Tardieu Ministry fell on Dec. 4, and the new Laval régime seems assured, unless interrupted by unforeseen events, of remaining in force at least until the budget has been voted and the remainder of the national economic reequipment program can be approved.

The program outlined by Pierre Laval in his ministerial declaration differs very little from that advocated by André Tardieu when he was president of the council. It is an evidence that the present Government, in which M. Tardieu is Minister of Agriculture, has inherited his political legacy. There is, however, this important difference between the Laval Government and the Tardieu Government in that whereas the latter was headed by a fighting statesman, whose vigor and zeal aroused the antagonism of the Opposition, the present Ministry is led by one who has gained a reputation as mediator and peacemaker and whose avowed policy is one of conciliation between the opposing parties of the Right and Left.

The inaugural declaration of the new Government implies no changes in foreign policy, but a continuation of the conciliatory attitude exemplified by Aristide Briand, combined with the maintenance of adequate national defense. With regard to the extension of free non-sectarian education by the state, which is the principal plank in the political platform of the leading party in the Opposition, the Radicals, M. Laval's declaration was lukewarm.

Edouard Herriot, Radical leader, in criticizing the program of the new Government made this his principal point of attack.

There is little doubt, however, that the Laval Government will accede to the gradual extension of free public education, since a majority of the present Legislature has repeatedly shown itself in favor of this policy.

After the unsettled political interlude, which has lasted almost two months and included two ministerial crises and the brief career of the Steeg Cabinet, Parliament now appears ready to settle down to constructive legislation which so urgently requires attention. The votes approving the Laval Government's policy as set forth in the ministerial declaration were 312 to 258 and 309 to 258, respectively.

Peace Movement in the Netherlands Shows Big Growth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — Recent statistics regarding the peace movement in the Netherlands reveal a most striking growth in the size and number of channels through which the ever-rising stream of the peace movement is being led.

Before the World War there were only two such organizations in the Netherlands, namely, "Peace Through Justice" and the Anti-Militarist Union. The number of organizations has now risen to 32, with a total active membership of 25,000. To this number should be added 56,000 members of the humanitarian and political organizations united in the Never-War-Again-Federation, thus bringing up the total to 81,000.

The majority of these organizations are internationally organized, as, for instance, the Union of League of Nations Associations, the Peace Bureau at Geneva, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the World League of Churches, the Anti-Militarist Bureau, the International League of anti-militarist clergymen, etc.

'Spendthrift' Johannesburg Amends Its Ways and Starts Economic Drive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Johannesburg, notorious as one of the most spendthrift towns in the world, has entered on a period of thrift. A big boom in insurance and definite rises in bank deposits has come where previously visitors referred half admiringly, half deprecatingly, to reckless parties given by folk who lived richly off diamonds and gold. Most of the stories of the Golden Rand have been exaggerated, though.

The manager of one big insurance company says he has not known anything like this saving in 30 years in Johannesburg.

"The saving trend which has come over the city," he says, "is hardly believable but for the figures that can be produced. Our company, for instance, has written business for £700,000 this year in comparison with £500,000 last year. And this year has not ended.

The manager of another insurance company declared: "We have already done £150,000 more business than last year, and we confidently anticipate that we shall have completed another £50,000 worth of business by the end of the year."

There can perhaps be no better comment on this statement than that made a year or two back by the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, that silk stockings and motorcars without a luxury bank balance spelt suicide to the stability of the farming class.

A definite idea of the "save more" tendency is to be obtained in the figures of bank deposits, which were £5,600,000 higher through the Union at the beginning of December than they were at the corresponding time last year.

Clothes Dole Turns to 'Rush' as Needy Pack Relief Office

Nearly 1000 Ask for Garments at Red Cross Headquarters in England, Ark.—Orders for Food and Feed Also Give Merchants Big Day

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ENGLAND, Ark., Jan. 31—The first clothes "rush" of the drought occurred here yesterday. More than 500 flocked into the township relief headquarters. The vanguard the day before numbered 270 and the day before that 175. Nearly 1000 came asking for clothes in the three days.

The "rush" was brought by the cheerful news that the Red Cross was giving orders for garments and shoes which could be used at the stores. The signal of new clothes was all that was needed to start mothers and fathers, big children and little children, walking into town from all parts of the district. Presumably the drive extended to other parts of the county administered from England.

The jam at the City Hall filled the alley behind it and ran half across the street. Farmers with their feet showing through holes in their boots and with feet trying to slip out sideways from misshapen shoes waited their turn in line with others who had borrowed shirts to look good enough to appear in public. Women came with ragged dresses hidden under their coats. Such was the lure of clothes that some put in their plea who had no business there.

Simultaneously the orders for food, clothes and feed which had been favorably passed upon were dispensed in the adjoining room occupied by the fire department. There the Chief of Police, an amiable official, called out the names of the fortunate.

Never in England was there a more intent audience. Women sat in a row across the step of the hook and ladder truck, men perched on the hose wagon and almost hid it from sight, as well as the other apparatus. It was this interested assemblage, clad mostly in the blue working clothes of the cotton fields, that ran out into the street because all could not get in.

One by one the chief called out the names on the requisitions before him and their owners stepped forward or marched up from the blocked doorway to receive the slips.

"Clothing for family," an order would read. Another "feed for one cow," and still others were title papers to groceries. Now and then the chief had a blank filled in for 15 pounds or so of potatoes from the carload sent to the town by the Nebraska Potato Growers Exchange.

The clothes jam got beyond the anticipations of the Red Cross and it called for a recess. Hereafter it is planned to take in those asking gar-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

FEDERAL RESERVE OPPOSES CASH VETERANS BONUS

Governor of Board Declares Payment Would Only Retard Prosperity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The Federal Reserve Board threw its weight behind Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday in opposition to immediate cash payment of war veterans' bonuses.

Roy A. Young, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and J. Herbert Case, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, testified before the House Ways and Means Committee that floating the bond issue necessary to meet the demand "would materially retard the return to prosperity."

They admitted that passage of the bill might momentarily stimulate the return of prosperity. "But," Mr. Young said, "as soon as the money had been spent the finances of the country would be in a far worse condition than they were before.

"The Government would undoubtedly find some trouble in securing a market for all the bonds necessary to pay the certificates. To sell them they would have to bear an interest rate of at least 7½ per cent.

"You wouldn't have the banks and other organizations behind you to sell the bonds as you did during the war," Mr. Young declared.

Mr. Young, who helped float the Victory and Liberty Loans during the war, also objected to the proposition to give the veterans bonds instead of bonuses on the ground that they would immediately sell these and "the bond market would be immediately depressed at least one point on the dollar."

Mr. Case, agreeing on every point with Mr. Young, declared that floating the bonds would take a huge sum of money from proposed municipal improvements, new buildings and construction in general that is ordinarily financed by bond issue.

"This resulting curtailment of construction would postpone the creation of jobs for unemployed," he said, "and would work a hardship on both the Treasury Department and banks throughout the country.

"Any such program would depreciate the value of outstanding bonds, both Government and municipal, or industrial, and in turn a considerable portion of the assets of the Federal Treasury and all banks would be lowered and new financing would be required," Mr. Case added.

Bonus Bills Disapproved

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31 (AP)—Resolutions condemning pending bills in Congress for cash payment of the bonus certificates of World War veterans were passed yesterday by the board of directors of the Providence Chamber of Commerce.

Copies of the resolutions, which term the proposed legislation "vicious in principle," were sent to Rhode Island members of Congress.

MEXICANS ARE SAFE FROM DEPORTATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 31—Mexican citizens living in southern California and Arizona are not subject to wholesale deportation under existing regulations, W. E. Carr, United States district director of immigration, said yesterday.

Mr. Carr's announcement followed a press report from Mexico City that the Mexican Consul in Los Angeles had been instructed by his Government to make a complete survey of the number of Mexicans likely to be deported under United States immigration regulations.

W. E. HURLEY SUCCEEDS GOW AS POSTMASTER

Former Letter Carrier Is Appointed as Chief of Boston Office

Although authoritative reports of William E. Hurley's appointment by President Hoover as Boston postmaster were received in this city today, Mr. Hurley declined to comment until after he had been notified personally by his superiors in Washington.

Mr. Hurley, who has been in the post office service in Boston for more than 30 years, succeeds Charles R. Gow, who resigned a year ago but has kept his position until construction plans for the new post office in the city were completed.

The decision to appoint Mr. Hurley is said to have been made at a conference this morning between Postmaster-General Brown and President Hoover.

The new postal head began his career in Boston as a letter carrier and worked his way through suoordinate positions to assistant postmaster in 1916. As the appointment is made within the department, no Civil Service examination is required.

Mr. Hurley was instrumental in planning construction of a south terminal postal workshop, which is expected to save the Government about $300,000 in operating expenses.

Eight Railroads to Reduce Fares

WASHINGTON Jan. 31 (AP)—The St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad System will make effective tonight coach fares over its entire system for passengers at the rate of 2 cents a mile.

This follows failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to act on other roads in the territory and as a result seven other lines will follow the Frisco Lines in fare reductions.

These roads are the Missouri Pacific, the M. K. & T. Lines, the Rock Island and the Santa Fe, Cotton Belt, Illinois Central and Kansas City Southern Railroad. These roads will put a 2-cent fare in effect between points where they are in actual competition with the Frisco Railroad, according to J. E. Hannigan, head of the Southwestern Passenger Association.

Hockey!

Teams from the United States, Canada, England, and most European countries are to compete in the

International Amateur Hockey Tournament

at Krynica, Poland, Feb. 1-8

A Monitor staff correspondent will report the series, his dispatches beginning

Monday

SPECIAL SESSION FOR CONGRESS IS CALLED CERTAIN

House Defeat of $25,000,000 Relief Bill Believed to Clinch Matter

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—A special session of Congress now appears unavoidable unless a solution offers itself that will harmonize the wide differences between the Administration and Senate Democrats on the issue of emergency relief.

Such a solution, under the circumstances, can entail only one thing. Either the Democrats must back down on their demands, or the White House give in.

So far the President has held unswervingly to his course. Through the Administration's control of the House he has beaten back three major attemps by the Democrats to force hostile legislation upon him.

Each time the Democrats have returned to the offensive and their latest move is the most aggressive of all. The issue is now squarely joined and the outcome depends upon how determined the two sides are.

If the Democrats stand pat on their latest program of emergency relief with the legislative situation on general supply bills what it is—not one of these measures as yet given final passage and only four weeks of the session still remaining—it will be a comparatively simple matter to force a special session.

Others Think It Is Bluff

Despite declarations of bitter-end intent by Democratic leaders, there is a note of disbelief among the Democratic rank and file. While party floor leaders are expressing their private opinions that a special session is inevitable, other members are asserting their view that it will not eventuate. There are intimations among them that the situation is in a stage of "bluff."

Whatever the grounds for such opinions, party leaders are beginning to lay the basis for charging responsibility for a special session upon one another. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, following the Senate Democratic conference yesterday and the House's overwhelming rejection of the Democratic $25,000,000 food relief appropriation predicted that there would be a special session and insisted that it would be the fault of the opposition.

T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, author of one of the Demo-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

DO-X Finishes Leg to Canary Islands on Atlantic Flight

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Jan. 31 (AP)—The German seaplane DO-X landed in the harbor here at 3:10 p. m. (10:10 a. m., E. S. T.), today. It left Lisbon, Portugal, this morning on the first leg of a transatlantic flight to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The DO-X will stay here at least overnight while her engines are checked. Then she will take off for the Cape Verde Islands, 845 miles away.

Nineteen persons, by far the largest number ever to attempt a transatlantic flight in a heavier-than-air machine, were aboard the craft. The take-off was at 8:08 a. m. (3:08 a. m. E. S. T.) Arrangements were made to drop a bag of mail as the ship curved eastward off its course to pass over Madeira.

After a 36-hour halt, the DO-X will attempt the most difficult part of its journey, to Fernando do Noronha, Brazil, 1230 miles distant. A short stop is to be made there and then the craft will proceed to the mainland at Natal and down the coast to Rio de Janeiro. From Rio de Janeiro it will fly to New York.

The ship is commanded by Capt. Friedrich Christiansen. He commented: "Our ship was not built to fly day and night. It was designed to accomplish 10 hours' consecutive flight. Therefore we shall be in the air only in the daytime, coming down to the sea each evening."

Gas Stream Flows 300 Miles to Market

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31—Direct from Oklahoma oil refineries to a gigantic terminal at Fairfax airport, across the river from Kansas City, a steady stream of gasoline is making its way to market through 300 miles of underground pipe line. Preceded by 50 miles of water started from Barnsdall, Okla., Jan. 18, the first fluid reached Kansas City, Jan. 28. Eleven days and nights were required for the journey. "Booster" pumping plants every 50 miles urged it along.

This enormous transportation device was developed by the Great Lakes Pipe Line Corporation, a subsidiary of six major oil refining concerns. When completed to Des Moines, Minneapolis and Chicago, the line will have cost more than $18,000,000, according to late estimates and have a maximum length of 1350 miles.

This gasoline line was built to compete with the Texas-Empire oil pipe line, from Oklahoma to Chicago, it is reported here.

EINSTEIN TO STAY MONTH MORE

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, German natural scientist, said today he would leave California Feb. 28, and sail from New York for Germany March 5 on the Deutschland.

1931 Critical Time for Five-Year Plan

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Moscow, Jan. 31

G. D. ORDZHONIKIDZE, president of the Supreme Economic Council, today told a conference of Soviet industrial engineers that 1931 is the most important year thus far in the Five-Year Plan for industrialization of the Soviet Union.

During this year, he said, there must be produced 83,500,000 tons of coal, 25,500,000 tons of oil, 8,000,000 tons of pig iron and agricultural machinery worth about $410,000,000 must be purchased. To complete such a tremendous program he told the 728 delegates that every worker must exert his greatest efforts whether he be Bolshevist or not.

Ellsworth Aids Capt Wilkins' Polar Project

Will Assist in Organizing Expedition Which Is to Use Submarine

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Lincoln Ellsworth, American explorer, will join Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins in organizing his projected submarine voyage under the north pole next summer and may possibly accompany him on the trip, according to announcement made here yesterday.

Mr. Ellsworth, who carried the American flag on its first flight over the north pole in a dirigible, was co-leader with Capt. Roald Amundsen and Capt. Umberto Nobile in the transpolar flight of the Norge in 1926. Announcement of his association with Sir Hubert was made jointly by the two explorers.

The movement, which will be known as the Wilkins-Ellsworth expedition, will bring in cooperation explorers with extensive technical and practical knowledge of the north and south polar regions.

"Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins announces that Lincoln Ellsworth, who recently received from the President a Congressional medal for his flights with Amundsen over the arctic in 1925 and 1926, will make it possible to carry out this year the plans for the arctic submarine expedition," Sir Hubert's formal statement said.

"The expedition will be known as the Wilkins-Ellsworth expedition.

"Other plans for exploration that Ellsworth has in view may prevent him from making the journey."

Commenting on the final paragraph, Sir Hubert said that Mr. Ellsworth had certain projects under way in the north polar regions which might prevent him from accompanying the party in its voyage under the north pole. Sir Hubert still hopes that it may be possible for Mr. Ellsworth to be in the vessel when it starts from Spitzbergen, he said.

Mr. Ellsworth, in a statement issued simultaneously, said he liked Sir Hubert "because he is of that virile pioneer type of the old American West that he has always so admired, men of great faith, courage, and simplicity, who said little and did much." "That is why I like him and have joined forces with him," he added.

In informed quarters it was learned that Mr. Ellsworth had also contributed financially to the expedition, the cost of which Sir Hubert estimated at $250,000.

Court Is Selected to Try Gen. Butler

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Events shaped rapidly for the court-martial of Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler of the Marine Corps, for derogatory remarks made against Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, for which the United States Government has apologized.

The board which will try General Butler includes six rear admirals and one major-general. They are:

Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, president of the court and Commandant of the Third Naval District, New York; Rear Admiral William W. Phelps, Commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Montgomery M. Taylor, head of the war plans division, Navy Department; Rear Admiral George C. Day, navy general board; Rear Admiral John R. Y. Blakeley, navy general board; Rear Admiral Frank H. Clark, director, fleet training, Navy Department, and Maj.-Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, U. S. M. C. retired, Coronado, Calif.

Capt. William C. Watts, U. S. N., will act as Judge Advocate of the general court-martial. It was stated that John W. Davis had been asked to head counsel for General Butler.

Campbell in Test Run Attains 200 Miles an Hour

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British contender for the world's land speed record, attained an unofficial speed of nearly 200 miles an hour today on the first practice run in his Blue Bird II car since coming here from England.

GREEKS FIND COMMUNIST PLOT

ATHENS, Jan. 31 (AP)—Police today announced discovery of a plot of alleged Communists to spread seditious propaganda throughout the army, navy and the universities. Arrests have been made which have disclosed a widespread plotters' organization involving Sofia and Paris outposts.

RUSSIA POURS HORDES INTO PRISON CAMPS

High Mortality Rate Is Proved by Report of 72,000 Casualties

SHOCKING LIVING CONDITIONS BARED

Former Member of Police Adds Strength to Other Evidence of Cruelties Imposed

Evidence continues to mount as to the degrading living conditions in Russian prison camps and the cruelties inflicted by guards on workers weakened by their deprivations.

The latest revelations come from a former member of the Ogpu, the secret police, who escaped to Finland. His affidavits corroborate reports of almost unbelievable hardships endured by the prisoners and which have shocked the civilized world. This man quotes Ogpu records showing that on May 1, 1930, there were 662,200 prisoners in the Soviet Union. The mortality rate is very high.

Indications that workers enlisted for timber cutting are not readily answering the call are found in a statement in the official Communist organ, Pravda, which advises a thorough inquiry into the failure of the lumber program and also as to how the Kulaks, or richer peasants, are meeting the "firm tasks" imposed on them.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 31—Detailed evidence of the numbers, location and degrading conditions prevailing in Russian prison camps, which corroborates testimony already published in The Christian Science Monitor, is furnished by a former high official of the Ogpu, the secret police organization, who escaped to Finland and is now being officially examined.

This official, whose affidavits were taken at Helsingfors, describes the entire series of convict concentration camps of which seven are in north Russia and one in Russian Turkestan. The camps, according to the record published in The Times of London of this official's testimony, are operated in cooperation between the Ogpu and big timber trusts under the abbreviated name of Slon.

According to official Ogpu records available to this escaped functionary, the number of prisoners May 1, 1930, was 662,200, of which 569,982 were men, 73,285 women and 18,932 young people between the ages of 13 and 17. When this official escaped on June 20 of last year the prisoners were distributed over 873 groups barracks.

Eight Kinds of Labor

Slon prisoners, he states, are employed in eight kinds of labor. They fell timber, float logs down rivers, build strategical roads up to the Finnish frontier, construct railway lines from Biely to phosphate deposits at Hibinsk and in other parts of Russia.

Other groups load and discharge ships on the Murman coast and at Archangel, as well as do the loading at railway stations. Another category is engaged in draining and ditching work, others run fisheries, others work on building operations in northern ports. The eighth group has been sold to timber trusts for work in sawmills. Ogpu guarantees to furnish labor to the timber trusts at a fixed rate.

It is reported that in the winter of 1929-1930 there were no fewer than 72,000 "casualties" in camps. One official, it is reported, expressed concern that the high mortality rate might bring an inquiry from Moscow, but the Ogpu chairman, it is said, replied, with a grin, "You know we only supply you with counter-revolutionaries and other enemies of the Soviet."

Because of the high mortality rate new convicts must be supplied at a rapid rate. They are dispatched in fleets of motor trucks, generally including 32 covered trucks, each containing about 50 persons. One fleet of trucks per week usually arrives, but in case of need Slon receives consecutive trainloads.

Food of Miserable Quality

Newcomers are collected on Popoff Island near the town of Kem and distributed to various camps. Two kinds of guards watch Slon prisoners—military sentries and barrack watchers. The first are trained Ogpu men who do not hesitate to shoot or otherwise kill prisoners at the least provocation, even for inability of the weaker prisoners to accomplish tasks.

Barrack watchers are recruited from criminal elements such as murderers and robbers and they guard prisoners indoors and supervise outdoor work. If a prisoner accomplishes the allotted day's work he gets one kilogram (2 1-5 pounds) of black bread daily. If he fails to complete his work this allowance is cut to one-third and is not increased until he has made good the deficit.

The daily food ration includes a dish of soup usually made from rotten fish. Meat in the form of old horseflesh is given only twice a week. Every prisoner engaged in forest work must fell and strip 35 logs daily, starting in the early morning dark with a box of matches to find trees marked for felling.

"Efficiency Competition"

By a particular refinement of cruelty, Ogpu officials have imposed the additional task of felling and barking nine logs under "socialist efficiency competition." At the end of the day the prisoners stagger back to camps. While standing in line wait-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

DRUG ADDICTION IN EGYPT DROPS 50 P. C. IN 1930

League Committee Told That Turkey Is Chief Source of Supply

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 31—The world economic crisis, according to official report, has had one happy though unexpected result in contributing toward a remarkable decrease in drug addiction in Egypt which was formerly one of the worst spots of the world in narcotic consumption.

Addressing the League of Nations Opium Advisory Committee yesterday Russell Pasha, Commandant of the Cairo City Police and director of the Egyptian Central Narcotic Bureau, stated the number of Egyptian addicts, which reached the fantastic figure of 500,000 in 1929, had fallen to 250,000 in 1930.

Russell Pasha attributes the deminution to four causes: poverty ascribable to the world depression; unlimited greed of traffickers who, by adulterating narcotics with harmless cheap substances lost vast numbers of customers; intensive educational propaganda which not only fully acquainted the Egyptian population with the dangers of drug addiction, but stirred public opinion to condemn the habit rather than to admire it as the "latest thing in smartness." Last but not least, the severity of the penalties inflicted upon traffickers.

Russell Pasha paid tribute to the anti-narcotic activities of the League of Nations, thanks to which the European centers of drug manufacture no longer supplied the Egyptian illicit market. But their place had been taken by Turkey, Russell Pasha said. That country had recently become the source of practically all illicit drugs sold in Egypt. "There's not a gramme of illicit heroin in Egypt today which isn't of Istanbul manufacture," Russell Pasha declared.

Lenient penalties inflicted on European traffickers by consular tribunals under the system of capitulations were hindering the Egyptian campaign, Russell Pasha told the advisory committee but, fortunately, most traffickers were Egyptian subjects and could be severely punished.

Concluding his expose Russell Pasha declared himself convinced that concerted international police action supported by adequate financial means could drive illicit traffickers out of business in a very short time.

The absence of a Turkish representative from the committee during the session when illicit narcotic production by Istanbul factories was being discussed and caused considerable comment in Geneva.

INDIA LINKED BY AIR, RAIL AND CAMELS

(Continued from Page 1)

brass. He has the natural inclinations of an artist, and, when interested, makes an adept pupil.

While India is particularly suited to air service development, it is subject to peculiar climatic conditions. For instance, at Rawalpindi, in the Punjab, the ground temperature may be 70 degrees, while at Peshawar, only 108 miles away, it may be as low as 45 degrees. It is patent therefore that aircraft for cross-country flying must be so constructed that varying temperatures will not affect the rigging.

To this end special airplanes have been constructed and tested in England for service in India. These machines have been subjected to very severe tests in "wind channels" and, after considerable research work, it has been found possible to construct airplanes on which the climatic conditions obtaining in India have virtually no effect.

While the demand for airplanes in India is by no means marked, there is a deepening interest being shown in machines, and the slight demand that does exist is gradually being emphasized.

It is obvious that, as flying develops, the Indian market is likely to offer a remarkable field for British, American and other planes.

Contrast in Transportation

The passenger disembarking from an Imperial Airways liner at the airport of Karachi is almost certain to see a string of camels majestically passing along the roadway that encircles the air field, laden with great bales of merchandise en route to Afghanistan.

No more striking contrast is imaginable than this picture of the ship of the desert standing for a second in relation to the ship of the skies, each serving a transportation purpose, although one links the scene with ancient times while the other stands out graphically as an evidence of modern methods, as an auxiliary to India's fine system of railways.

The British Empire possesses one of the world's finest airports at the combined airship and airplane base at Karachi, which enjoys special advantages. It is situated on a plain that lies tawny and brown under eversunny skies, with no high mountains anywhere near to harass the flying stranger landing at the spot.

Sweep of 1000 Acres

It is closer, too, than any other Indian port to the home bases of the British fleet; it is located about midway between England and Australia; and it is within easy reach of Simla and Delhi, the summer and winter capitals of India. Moreover, the climate of the region is less subjected to those extremes of weather which mark other sections of India, the atmospheric conditions generally being clear and equable.

The visitor to the airport today may stand on the verandah of the "airport burra sahib's" bungalow and take in a sweep of 1000 acres, the area that constitutes the combined airship base and airplane fields. Lieut.-Commander W. H. Watt, the officer in charge of the Karachi Civil Airport, considers the site to be the finest combined one in the world. He has seen many, having been associated with air base activities in England, Canada and India in connection with the flights made by the R-100 and the R-101.

From Commander Watt's bungalow may be seen the group of hangars—lying like garages in the perspective of a field that contains the world's largest airship shed—which houses the craft of the Karachi Civil Aero Club, as well as private planes. Beside these hangars are the headquarters offices of the flying club.

Beyond rises the customs house building, at which the passengers from Europe make their first contacts with Indian officials. Beyond this again lie the sheds for the Imperial Airways liners, the giant vessels that keep the mails plying weekly between India and London.

Force of 300 Employed

Finally, where the airport sweeps out into a vast circle, rises the gigantic mooring mast that was built to tether the R-101, with a great shed lying in the direction of the prevailing wind. A meteorological observatory that is the main weather forecasting station in the East completes the major structures of a ground that was laid out primarily for the purpose of coming under the charge of one official.

Approximately 300 persons, European and Indian, are employed at the base and Commander Watt believes that prospects for air development in Karachi are greater than in any other place. Everything going east touches at Karachi, whether it be a solo flight, or a great liner carrying the mails for a continent.

Meanwhile there are yet countless acres of land available, although the existing port has been laid out with a view to containing three airship mooring masts. The airplane landing grounds occupy about one-third of the acreage.

Services at present plying from the ground include the Karachi-England weekly mail; a Dutch service to Holland; a weekly service to Delhi, and several private and independent activities. A service between France and India is in course of organization.

Paying 'Living' Wage Held Good Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31—It is good business to pay a living wage, Otto J. Amberg of Spokane, Wash., president of the Pacific northwest branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, told delegates to the association's twelfth annual convention here Wednesday.

Mr. Amberg attacked the opportunism of some contractors, who have taken advantage of slack employment to hire workers for as little as 25 cents an hour.

"The President has urged repeatedly that wages not be cut," he declared. "Our domestic markets are so completely dependent on pay-roll circulation that when we cut pay-roll circulation at the source we are interfering with distribution, and if we interfere with distribution we must interfere with production."

Another measure looking toward higher ethics in the construction industry was reported by S. M. Williams of Washington, D. C., president of the bureau of contract information. This activity, fostered by the Associated General Contractors of America and contractual bondsmen, was formed some 18 months ago for the purpose of making it unnecessary for anyone to employ a contractor without reliable information as to his ability to perform his contract.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR CONGRESS IS THOUGHT CERTAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic relief provisions, greeted the House's action as clear evidence that the Republicans are responsible.

House Vote Decisive

The House's action in rejecting the $25,000,000 proposal was as decisive as its previous twice-repeated refusal to accept a Senate measure appropriating $15,000,000 for food relief to drought sufferers. Republican House leaders made the issue strictly one of supporting the President and indorsing the stand of the Red Cross on the matter.

Five amendments offered by the opposition were overwhelmingly defeated. The first, sponsored by Edward T. Taylor (D.), Representative from Colorado, which would have given the President discretionary powers in selecting the agency to administer the $25,000,000 fund was beaten 217 to 151 on a roll call.

The second, offered by Joseph W. Byrns (D.), Representative from Tennessee, directing the President to call on government agencies to administer the sum, was defeated 212 to 149 on roll call. The remainder were rejected by even more decisive majorities on standing votes.

The final motion made by Louis C. Cramton (R.), Representative from Michigan, that the Senate amendment be disagreed to was approved 224 to 90. The House then asked for a conference on the matter, which the Senate shortly thereafter agreed to. This is the usual formality on general supply bills on which the question was raised. Several have been in conference for weeks.

The action of the House was a great satisfaction to administration leaders. When the Senate first passed the $25,000,000 item some of the Republican leaders of the House expressed some doubt as to the possibility of holding the lines intact on the question.

Delayed Vote on Matter

They delayed the matter from coming to an immediate vote, however, in the meantime mustering the Red Cross and other agencies to the President's support. This course proved its effectiveness in the overwhelming votes the Administration scored in yesterday's voting.

This decisive action followed after Senate Democrats had held what amounted to a party caucus and formulated a specific program of emergency relief legislation and to insist upon its enactment or force a special session to obtain its consideration by the next Congress, when they will insurgent support will dominate.

The significance of this action was that for the first time the Senate Democrats united behind a concrete relief program and did so in a fighting manner. The statement that Mr. Robinson was authorized to make on the party's behalf regarding its action and stand can be interpreted only in that light, and as meaning that unless their program is accepted they are prepared to force a special session.

There is still plenty of room for compromise in the situation but the question is whether both sides have not gone too far to make that too difficult to be attempted.

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Automobile Business Feels Gradual Pickup

THE gradual gain in business activity has spread to the automobile industry, according to reports from that field. Following the automobile shows, there have been received buying orders sufficient to warrant increases in plant operations of a number of manufacturers.

A further stepping up of production schedules is announced for February.

Walter P. Chrysler says he has seen a definite change in the mental attitude of the buying public in the last few weeks.

RUSSIA POURS HORDES INTO PRISON CAMPS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing for miserable food a man often falls asleep with his head resting on the shoulder of his fellow in front.

According to official reports, May 1, 1930, 14,875 prisoners were without clothes. Ogpu therefore forces exhausted prisoners to remove their wet clothing upon returning from work and give it to the next batch of workers. Prisoners who survive their imprisonment are not set free nor allowed to return home, but must remain three or more years in Soviet Karelia, the northern district, as colonists where they share the fate of farmers who have opposed collectivism.

When the head of a family is sentenced to prison camps for five or 10 years, the remaining members of the family are deported to the north, to the Urals or to Siberia. In 1930, 30,000 such were working on the phosphate deposits at Hibinsk under shocking conditions.

Soviet Lumber Program Reported Far in Arrears

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 31—Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, declares today that the program of timber cuttting is thus far considerably underfulfilled.

It attributes this to two causes—failure of enlisted lumber workers to appear for work and the low productivity of labor which in many places results in the output of only 1½ cubic meters of lumber per man daily.

Pravda states that only half of the enrolled lumber workers are actually working, and comments that "the enormous gap between the number enlisted and those actually working is explained by the fact that enlistment is carried out in a formal manner without developed mass work and that there is no control over fulfillment by enrolled workers of their obligations to the proletarian state."

As a remedy for this state of affairs Pravda suggests an examination of how the collective pledges taken by the villages and contracts with collective farms have been fulfilled. The paper also calls for a careful inquiry as to the degree to which the Kulaks have fulfilled "the firm tasks" which were assigned to them, and the general application of the brigade method of working which rewards the best brigades and individual workers with extra supplies.

Stalin Appeals to Unions for Help on Railways

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP)—The seriousness of the Soviet Union's railway problem was emphasized today with an appeal of Joseph Stalin to the Communist Party and trade unions to help work out the dilemma, and a government order to effect reorganization of the railways not later than Feb. 20.

The appeal calls for raising of the wages of railway men, better food and clothing and other necessities for them, and for the construction during the present fiscal year of 1028 locomotives against 612 in 1929, and 60,000 freight cars against 17,000 in 1929.

It is suggested that in the reorganization of the railway management the supply of engineers and skilled workers be increased, and that efforts be made toward better discipline, better work, and a general increase in efficiency of workers.

Data on Soviet Methods Reported to Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Nearly a score of affidavits, swearing to eyewitness pictures of conditions within Soviet prison camps devoted to producing and preparing lumber for export were recorded today at the State Department.

They were gathered by Carl W. Bahr, special investigator of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, from convicts escaped in recent months from Soviet territory.

Sworn to by European notaries and written both in Russian and English, they testified of horrors ranging from the loss of 1900 prisoners from typhus in a single camp, to capital sentences for failure to complete an allotted daily task, and fights among prisoners over the meat of a horse.

Some of them, filed by Mr. Bahr from Europe, have been submitted by the State Department to the Treasury, which is charged with the enforcement of the tariff provision excluding imports of competitive goods produced by convict labor. Mr. Bahr said that unless the tariff provisions soon are enforced "a flood of Russian lumber" will descend on the American market.

PRINCETON REFUSES FEMINISM BEQUEST

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 30 (AP)—Princeton University has joined Harvard and Columbia in refusing to accept a $25,000 bequest from the late Albert E. Pillsbury to be used "to develop sound public opinion and action" on the modern feminism movement, which Mr. Pillsbury felt "tends to take the woman out of the home and put her in politics, government and business."

Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, said the university could not accept the gift under the stipulations.

DOLE TURNS TO 'RUSH' AS NEEDY CROWD OFFICE

(Continued from Page 1)

ments by small groups instead of wholesale. The applications of those in the rush will be given some investigation.

Two hundred were refused on the spot and 292, including a few with food orders, were given their preliminary approval.

An awkward post had William M. Young, chairman, of the Gumwood Township Chapter of the Red Cross. His task it was to pass on the clothes seekers as they were admitted, white and Negro, one or two at a time. If present clothes looked good enough to Mr. Young he told their wearer so, and it was "exit." If there were children in a family, he asked no questions about them, but following the rule that children had to be clothed, sent the applicant at once to the group filling in requisitions.

Then followed the most touching aspects of the rush—mothers smiling to themselves as they picked out pretty ginghams and prints to make clothes for their children, fathers doing unexpected shopping for the family and trying to select the right kind of dresses to take home, children begging their fathers to work in a pair of shoes for them out of the very slender amount allowed to a family. Usually the parent needed no such prompting.

One farmer living near England, declined the urging of his wife, a very motherly woman, to get something for himself. He was dressed in a worksuit of blue, frayed and patched. "I hate to see him in rags," she expostulated to the clerk. "I wanted him to buy a jumper for himself, but he wouldn't." A jumper costs 75 cents.

"It don't make no difference about me," her husband said. "The children need to be taken care of first."

He is well regarded in town. Before this year he declared he had never come to England to ask or borrow a dollar, but last year's crop cost him $1000 in cash and his wife added that it had cost her "three months' sleep." The $1000 he put into the making of the crop without getting it out, did not measure all of his loss, as he had other expenses which boosted the total.

One year when times were good he cleared $1500. The merchant coming up then added that the farmer never had failed before to spend at least $100 a year on clothes for his family.

The one-story drygoods stores in England had their first big day since the drought began. Some had to go to adjacent stores and call in friends to help them out.

It was a most welcome day to the merchant. Some have found it impossible to raise cash on any security whatever. The immediate prospect of some real money brought enthusiasm.

About 3000 families are being supplied with food in this part of the county. New ones keep coming in for help.

Feed and Seed Checks Are Sent to Arkansas

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 31 (AP)—Some $20,000 of federal seed and feed loan funds were in the mails today for impoverished farmers in the Arkansas drought area.

The first checks mailed from the district office here assured 100 or more farmers of money to buy seed and fertilizer for their 1931 crops, and to feed starving stock. Hundreds more will be mailed next week.

Although many of the borrowers are being fed by the Red Cross, and their checks will be the first real money they have had since the drought seared their areas, none of the proceeds was intended for human food. The federal appropriation of $45,000,000 was limited to seed, feed, fertilizer and necessary supplies for fruit growers.

Checks will begin to reach Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee farmers next week if plans of the district office mature.

Food Order Profiteering Halted in Arkansas Town

PINEBLUFF, Ark., Jan. 30 (AP)—Steps were taken today by the Jefferson County chapter of the Red Cross to end alleged profiteering by merchants on food orders for drought suffers.

The county committee met with three retail and three wholesale grocers and agreed upon fixed prices for staple groceries. These prices will be shown on the food orders issued to merchants from which drought sufferers receive food.

The committee said an investigation disclosed some merchants were charging excessive prices for groceries supplied under the food requisitions. Some also were deviating from the lists of staple goods specified.

STUDENTS IN SPAIN CLAMOR FOR REPUBLIC

MADRID, Jan. 29 (AP)—Rioting broke out in two Spanish cities today, as a result of the strike of university students in protest against the monarchy and the Government of Premier Berenguer.

At Santiago de Compostella, students took part in a republican demonstration, and police reserves were rushed to the university to restore order. At Huelva striking students paraded the streets, shouting demands for a republic and asking the immediate release of students and professors imprisoned for republican activities last December. The police arrested several of the leaders.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Clare H. Sperry, Port Huron, Mich.
Mrs. Gladys Gleason, Brooklyn, N. Y.
David W. Gleason, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. John C. Harrold, Baltimore, Md.
John C. Harrold, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Louise Moore, Indianapolis, Ind.
R. D. Luther, New Haven, Conn.
Arthur B. Reed, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. H. B. Warner, Manchester, N. H.
H. B. Warner, Manchester, N. H.

Mitchell Reasserts Purpose to Bar Politics From Judiciary

Senator Schall's Efforts to Force Naming of a Candidate Results in Sharp Letter From Attorney-General Affirming Administration's Attitude

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—In a letter which he addressed to Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, and made public today, William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, vigorously reaffirmed his firm determination to keep federal judicial appointments free from political and personal considerations.

For months Mr. Schall has been conducting a campaign, both in Minnesota and in Washington, to force the President to name a candidate he is backing for a federal bench. Mr. Mitchell in his official capacity as legal adviser to the President has strongly counseled against appointing Mr. Schall's choice.

Recently the matter appeared in the press with critical statements of the Attorney-General's attitude by Mr. Schall. The latter declared that in opposing his candidate, Ernest Michel, Minneapolis attorney, the Attorney-General was favoring corporation interests. The issue involved, Mr. Schall asserted, was public utility interests. In a second press statement he demanded of Mr. Mitchell the names of those opposing Mr. Michel.

Removed From Politics

In his original reply to Mr. Schall's attack Mr. Mitchell stressed the great need of keeping the federal judiciary removed from political connections and influences. He carefully refrained from going into any details about Mr. Schall's candidate.

When the Minnesota Senator refused to accept this dictum as final and returned to the attack with his second press statement, Mr. Mitchell, with the approval of the President, who is whole-heartedly backing him in the matter, minced matters no further.

In a courteous but explicit communication Mr. Mitchell exhaustively went into the professional record of Mr. Schall's candidate, citing a number of court decisions to corroborate his statements. His rejoinder was a smashing affirmation of the Administration's stand on the whole question of federal judicial appointments and aroused the deepest interest throughout the capital.

Specifically Mr. Mitchell laid these charges against Mr. Schall's candidate:

"First, that Mr. Michel is a lawyer of only fair ability and not outstanding in any way, and there are hundreds of other lawyers in Minnesota his equal or superior in ability.

"Second, that the greater part of his professional activity, especially in recent years, has been devoted to one class of litigated cases, and that he has not that all-round general knowledge of the law and experience which is desirable in a federal judge.

"Third, that his law firm has engaged openly and notoriously in methods of procuring and dealing with personal injury cases which have always been considered unprofessional and against the public welfare and public policy, and which in many states heretofore, and recently in Minnesota, have been put under the ban of penal statutes.

"Fourth, that to appoint him would be an affront to the courts and to those members of the legal profession who have tried to maintain proper standards in this matter and to many other right thinking people in the State of Minnesota."

Cites Court Decision

After calling attention to the fact that he broached the matter reluctantly and had done his "level best to relieve you of embarrassment in the matter," Mr. Mitchell cited a decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska in a case brought by Mr. Michel's law firm "to enjoin them from violating what was commonly known as the anti-ambulance chasing statute of that state."

In this case the high state court said:

"The act was intended as a regulatory measure to curtail the conduct of a class of attorneys who were guilty of infractions of long-established ethical precepts of the profession.

"A condition existed where agents of these attorneys were traveling in the state soliciting employment for non-resident attorneys, haunting the homes of the injured and bringing great discredit to the legitimate practice of the law. It was to curtail this species of ambulance chasing which prompted the Legislature to enact the statute in question."

"During the entire period of their (Mr. Michel's law firm) professional activities," Mr. Mitchell said further, "they have flouted the professional standards in respect of such matters which right thinking lawyers and courts have always tried to maintain.

"Now, when every lawyer in Minnesota knows what the methods of this firm have been, I cannot make myself believe that it would be anything less than a reproach upon the administration of justice to select for the high position of federal judge a lawyer coming from such an atmosphere. A large body of the profession and other citizens of Minnesota feel the same way about it.

"From the moment Mr. Michel's name was mentioned a flood of protests commenced to find its way into my office and directly to the President. In mere volume and numbers these protests exceed the indorsements.

Treated as Confidential

"I regret that because of the unbroken rule and tradition in the Department of Justice that such personnel files must be treated as confidential unless the person to whom they relate is nominated and they go to the judiciary committee of the Senate, I cannot still some of the claims of Michel's supporters by publishing these documents."

The intimation from Mr. Schall that Mr. Mitchell was opposed to his selection because he desired to put a Democrat on the bench was indignantly repudiated by the latter. He asserted that the suggestion was without foundation in fact and was an effort to "draw a herring across the trail."

"I have said repeatedly," Mr. Mitchell declared, "that under the existing conditions with much fine available timber among Republican lawyers in Minnesota, this appointment should go to a Republican. The protests come from a great mass of lawyers from all over the State, and are not confined to lawyers engaged in any special practice.

"I have no desire to interfere with your prerogatives as United States Senator from Minnesota. The fact that I come from Minnesota makes only this difference, that I am better informed about the facts than I may be in cases from other states. I do not claim any power or right to select a man, and have not attempted it, as you know. My function is merely to give the President the best information available as to the qualifications of candidates, and my honest conviction as to their eligibility, and that has been done in this case. Controversies of this kind are not pleasant to me, and I would gladly avoid them if I could."

Mr. Schall retorted to Mr. Mitchell's letter that he refused to consider the matter closed and he considered "the people of Minnesota and their elected officers will have something to say to a Democratic Attorney-General."

ARABS DECRY 'LAX CONTROL' IN PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 1)

of Zionist pressure, allowed 7000 Jewish immigrants into the country in 1922, 8000 in 1923 and 13,000 in 1924.

The small country of Palestine succumbed under this heavy burden. The League of Nations in its report of 1924 states: "Immigration was not, perhaps, always in proportion to the economic capacity of the country." Instead of taking a lesson from the prevalent conditions, the Palestine administration allowed into Palestine no less than 35,000 immigrants during 1925 with the consequence that economic conditions were so badly affected that a crisis was brought about. This swelled the number of unemployed in Palestine among the Jews.

Arab Residents Driven Out

In contradiction to the second proviso in the White Paper of 1922, the Government had to use national funds in order to alleviate Jewish unemployment. The Arabs for the first time felt the hardships of unemployment. Great numbers of Arabs working in Jewish colonies were driven out in favor of Zionist workers.

Until the present day the country is still suffering from that crisis. According to official estimates, about 80 per cent of Jewish immigrants came from Russia, Poland and Rumania. More than 85 per cent are workers. It has been calculated that only one-fifth of the Jews settled on the land; the bulk of the immigrants are dumped into cities to increase the already encumbered situation prevalent in the city labor market.

The Arabs also contend that many of these immigrants originally came to the country obsessed with communistic ideals and that they organized centers for the propagation of these ideals which are repugnant to the customs, ways of life and religious ideas of the people among whom they were placed.

The unemployment due directly to Jewish immigration and the reaction brought about by this Bolshevist propaganda, together with the effects of the land policy of the Government, have so affected social conditions that crimes, excluding political disturbances, increased gradually from 11,000 cases for 1920 to 28,000 for 1929.

Inconsistent With Ideals

This condition is completely inconsistent with the ideals upon which the mandate system was based—the welfare and development of the inhabitants of the mandated territory.

When the British army occupied Palestine in 1919 it was proclaimed the world over that Palestine and its inhabitants were freed from Turkish misrule. Yet now Sir John Hope Simpson, the British land settlement authority, after an exhaustive inquiry, states in his report that the "condition of the Arab fellah is little if at all superior to what it was under the Turkish régime." One can find no substantial reason for this failure of the British Government to stand to its traditions of good government, particularly in questions relating to economic conditions, excepting their zeal to facilitate Jewish immigration in conformity with the Zionist policy. In doing so they have completely neglected the welfare and development of the Palestinian inhabitants in contradiction to the ideal underlying the mandate system as laid down in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The decision to raise a loan of £2,500,000 to be used primarily for the settlement of landless Arab families which, according to the 1930 White Paper, number no less than 26,000, is a belated recognition of the rights of the local inhabitants.

The Arab case is that Jews have hitherto occupied a privileged position, that the rights of the local man have been prejudiced, and finally that the practice of the Zionists in making their lands inalienably Jewish and forbidding the employment of Arab labor by Jewish employers is not only inconsistent with their verbal expressions of peace and good will, but makes an amicable solution of the dispute between the two races quite out of the question.

Mill Workers End Strike in Virginia

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 30 (AP)—Virginia's first major industrial conflict, the four-months-old strike of union workers in the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills, ended yesterday by a vote of the workers themselves.

There was apparently no negotiations between the union executives and the mill management, but Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, in a prepared statement, said recent statements and actions of the mill management indicated there would be no discrimination against union workers.

The strike, which has been termed the "spearhead" of the American Federation of Labor's effort to organize labor in southern mills, was centered around a fight for "recognition of the union."

All attempts at mediation failed. The mills contended their employees had been misled by outside labor leaders and refused to negotiate.

WILBUR INDORSES OIL IMPORT CHECK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Restriction of oil imports proportionately with the curb on domestic production was indorsed today by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to the Senate Commerce Committee.

The Secretary said, "It seems to me that the evident need is proration of imports under the guidance of some fact-finding body, such as the Federal Trade Commission." He refrained from comment on the proposal for a $1 a barrel tariff as outside his jurisdiction.

AMBASSADOR TOURS CHILE BY AIRPLANE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 30 (By U. P.)—William S. Culbertson, United States Ambassador to Chile, arrived by airplane at Rio Cisnes yesterday on an aerial tour of southern Chile.

If possible, Mr. Culbertson said, he planned to make a brief flight over Tierra del Fuego before returning to Chilean territory. The return trip from Punta Arenas to Valparaiso will be made by coastal steamer. Capt. Ralph H. Wooten, military attaché at the Embassy here, is piloting the plane.

SIR HARRY GETS SEND-OFF

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Consuls from practically every country represented in New York were at the dock today to bid farewell to Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong, retired Consul-General from Great Britain in New York, as he sailed for London. Sir Harry had spent nearly 40 years in British consular service in cities of the United States, the past 12 years in New York.

NAVAL BUILDING BACKED AS AID TO EMPLOYMENT

Need of Adequate Defense Outlined in Addresses to Woman Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—If Congress would appropriate money for the naval building program this session it would assist greatly in solving farm, labor and unemployment problems, Read Admiral W. A. Moffett, United States Navy, declared in an address before the Sixth Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense here.

"There is probably nothing that would help unemployment more than construction of the London treaty navy," he declared. About 80 per cent of the cost of building battleships goes to American labor, he pointed out.

Admiral Moffet charged that the United States is spending money "for the luxuries of peace" and is unwilling to make sacrifices for national defense. He told the women to ask their senators and representatives to see that the building program was approved, adding that "if we go to the next conference with a blueprint navy, we will be seriously handicapped and a situation may arise that will not only wreck all that has been gained but may cause serious international misunderstandings."

Industrial mobilization is essential as well as purely military defense, if the economic burden of any future war is to be equitably distributed Frederick H. Payne, the Assistant Secretary of War told the women. The War Department, he pointed out, is making estimates of what supplies it will need in the event of war.

The Army's progress in developing aviation was described to the conference by F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War. Before the year is over, the Army expects to have scored an important advancement in attack aviation, he said. A new attack plane will have greatly increased speed and power of destruction, he declared, adding that one squadron will fire 68,400 rounds of ammunition a minute and at the same time drop 2½ tons of bombs. Similar advances are expected in pursuit and observation craft.

"War is an ugly thing," said Mr. Davison. "You do not want it and certainly the Army does not want it. But if there is one lesson that we should have learned, it is that in this modern world one of the surest guarantees of peace is adequate military preparedness, conducted on a defensive and not an offensive basis."

The army and navy expenditures of the Government were defended by Mrs. O. D. Oliphant of Trenton, N. J., originator of the first conference six years ago. Americans, who spend billions annually for candy, chewing gum, cosmetics and amusements, can afford the sum required for the army and navy, she declared.

BULGAR WAR MINISTER RESIGNS

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 31 (AP)—General Bakaradeff, the Minister of War, resigned today and was replaced by General Kissieff, commander of the garrison at Plevna.

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SCANDINAVIANS AT HARVARD TOLD OF ICELAND FETE

Prof. F. Stanton Cawley, Who Visited Island in June, Describes Its People

Speaking before a group of students and their friends at the American Scandinavian Forum, held last evening in Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, Prof. F. Stanton Cawley drew a word picture of Iceland, its people, language, arts and culture.

Professor Cawley attended millennium celebrations in Iceland, held last June in honor of the one thousandth anniversary of the settlement of Iceland by the Norsemen and Celts.

"Located as Iceland is, just under the Arctic Circle, it has only about 100,000 inhabitants for an area nearly equal to that of Ireland," said Professor Cawley. "These inhabitants, for the most part, live close to the southern shores; the rest of the island is a desert of mountains, glaciers and volcanic sand.

"Showing distinctly its volcanic origin, the island is still disturbed by minor tremblings, and everywhere one sees extinct craters, tracks of lava, and molten rock. For a country so far north, Iceland has an extremely warm climate, due chiefly to the influence of the Gulf Stream.

Moderate Temperatures

"The mean temperature in Reykjavik, the island capital, is around 28° Fahrenheit during the coldest season and near 56° Fahrenheit during the warmest. The people seldom suffer from the heat, and on the other hand they are seldom terrifically cold.

"Iceland has no railroads, one travels by horse as a general rule, although a national system of automobile roads is being constructed, and it is now possible to go from Reykjavik, the capital, to the north coast. The natives seldom travel, however, and nearly all walking tours are made by foreigners, due in part, no doubt, to the lack of bridges and the difficulty of crossing the many streams.

The island is not rich in the monetary or material standpoint. They have a culture all their own, not influenced in any way by outside relations and fishing is their chief means of support. Iceland lacks minerals in any considerable quantity and there are no trees of any size to contribute lumber. Their only crop is hay, the summer being too short for cereals, though potatoes and turnips are raised in sufficient quantities for home consumption.

"Most of the necessities and all the luxuries must be imported. To pay for this, herring is shipped in large quantities to the North European countries while cod finds its way to the south—to Spain and Portugal.

"The people have not changed in race since the year 900. The present population is, for the most part, descended directly from the original stock, and while there are no great private fortunes amassed, neither is there abject poverty manifest. Iceland has escaped the influences of the machine age and lacks completely social classes."

Sailed From Montreal

Professor Cawley sailed from Montreal directly to Reykjavik, where he stayed with an Icelandic family. Preceding the millennial celebrations a large banquet was held at which all visiting university people were invited to attend. Honorary degrees were conferred upon prominent Icelandic Americans.

"All Iceland turned out for the colorful June celebration in honor of those original settlers of the country, and most of the people formed a great tent city about 30 miles from Reykjavik," said Professor Cawley. "The Prime Minister of Iceland opened the ceremonies with a word of welcome to all. The King of Denmark and Iceland then made his reply, and the three days of rejoicing were on.

"Of prime interest was the fine cantata, given by a mixed chorus with words and music by an Icelandic poet and composer, especially written for the occasion. The pageant enacting the first meeting of the Parliament and the choice of the first speaker received much applause and showed lots of native color in costumes. The men adopted medieval attire, with long cloaks of brilliant reds and blues, dotted by yellow.

"At the capital, various exhibitions of paintings and sculpture depicted 1000 years of arts and crafts, showing just what a little speck of land beneath the Arctic Circle can produce."

Need of Dry Work Urged by Leaders

Supplementing the statement yesterday of Dr. Richard C. Cabot in accepting the presidency of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, prominent dry leaders in the State issued declarations stressing the importance of the educational and social side of prohibition.

Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., said that repeal of the state enforcement act had increased the number of drunken drivers, and asked that "the wets should call a conference and see what they are going to do about the conditions that are brought about by withdrawing the state police from enforcing the law against transportation of liquor."

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, of Cambridge, president of the Unitarian Temperance Society, called attention in her statement to "the steady campaign of propaganda that has been directed against prohibition in the last two years" by the metropolitan press and the movies, and warned that "it is time to think a little harder of the power of the press and the movies" because of the false impression they are making on the uninformed, particularly children.

No Five-Year Threat Soviet Agent Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The market for American-made goods, which United States exporters have found in Russia is nothing compared to what it might be under freer trade conditions than exist at present, according to Valeri I. Meshlauk, acting chairman of the Soviet Supreme Economic Council, in an address at a luncheon by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce at the Bankers' Club here yesterday.

"The idea that the carrying out of the economic plan in Russia opens a threat to American economy cannot bear serious examination," he said. "The Five-Year Plan is essentially a program for the coördinated development of the resources of the Soviet Union along Socialized lines.

"The primary aim of the plan is to build up the mechanism required in order to make it possible to raise the standard of living of the 160,000,000 people of the Soviet Union to a much higher level than the country has ever before known."

MAINE PROJECT OPPOSED IN REPORT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Disapproval of the proposed improvement of Mount Desert Narrows, between Western and Eastern Bays, Me., was reported to Congress today by Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, Chief of Army Engineers.

General Brown said small vessels now can use the strait at high tide, and the proposal to widen the channel to 100 feet and deepen it to 10 feet at low tide was "not deemed advisable at the present time," due to high cost in comparison to benefits involved.

WATTS TO COMMAND PORTSMOUTH BASE

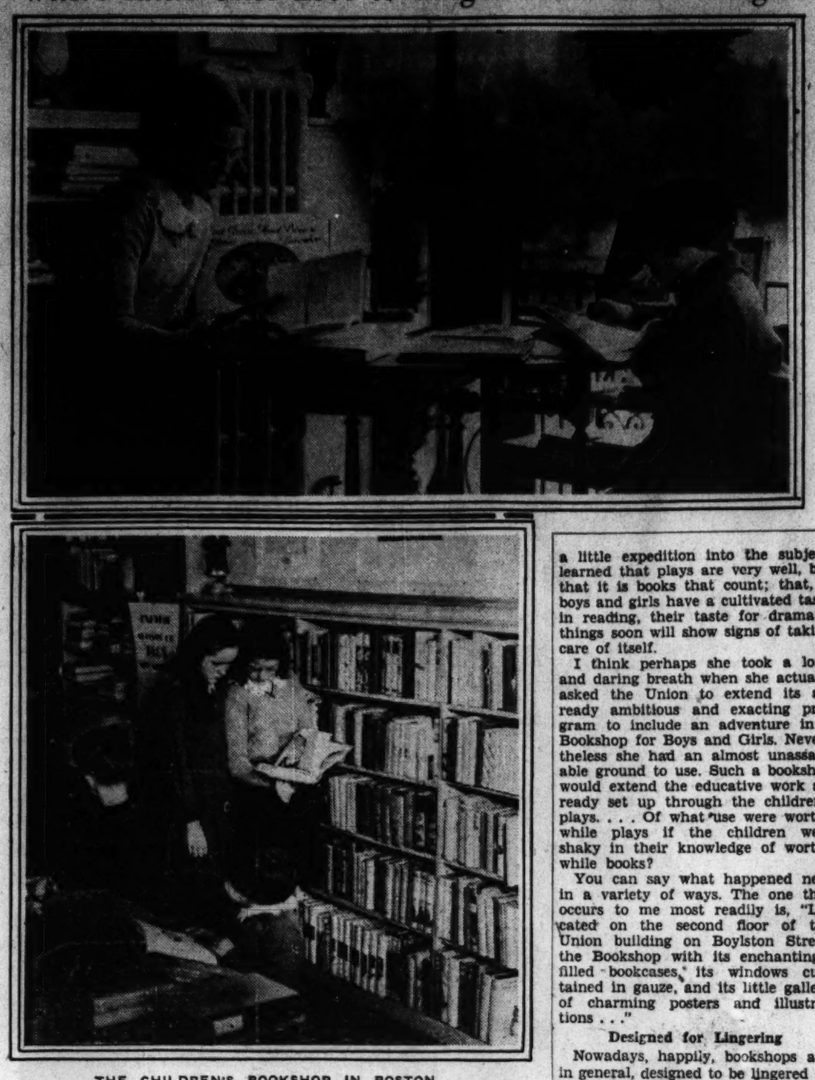
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Capt. William C. Watts of Elkins Park, Pa., who is to become a Rear Admiral on April 1, was ordered today by the Navy Department to command the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard. He is at present serving as chief of staff at the fourth naval district, Philadelphia.

Captain Watts relieves Rear Admiral W. W. Phelps, who has been assigned to duty as commandant of the third naval district, New York. Admiral Phelps relieves Rear Admiral Louis R. De Steiguer, who will retire April 1 on statutory retirement age.

PATHE ASSETS TAKEN OVER

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation took title today to the assets of the Pathe Company, purchased recently, Hiram S. Brown, president of R-K-O, announced. He said two distinct motion picture producing and distributing organizations would be maintained.

Where Little Ones Love to Linger Yet a Little Longer



THE CHILDREN'S BOOKSHOP IN BOSTON

Upper—The Table of New Books in Window Overlooking the Public Garden. Lower—Selecting a Book From Shelves of the Shop.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls to Lead Children Into New Field

Amy Lowell Memorial Poetry Series Another of Pioneering Adventures This Boston Institution Has Inaugurated in Its 25 Years of Service

By JANET MABIE

As a normal extension of its pioneering adventures in pointing out to boys and girls those paths which lead to the enchanted forest of books, the Bookshop for Boys and Girls in Boston will inaugurate in February an annual series of five talks for boys and girls from 16 to 18 years, to be known as the Amy Lowell Memorial Poetry Series and to deal with American poets of major importance.

Miss Lowell was fond of saying of Robert Frost "He is New England." No less Miss Lowell was Boston. It is odd some such Memorial series has not been established in Boston in her name before now. But it is eminently suitable it should be established at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls. For there were boys and girls who went to "Sevenels" in Brookline and received incalculable treasures of guidance in their experimental interest in poetry.

The first talk of the series takes place Feb. 13, in Perkins Hall of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union building. The membership is limited to 100. Private and public high schools have been invited to suggest those pupils whose interest lies appreciably in the field of poetry. Robert Hillyer, of the English Department at Harvard University will lead the first talk. Mr. Hillyer came often under Miss Lowell's stimulating influence and choice tutelage during her lifetime. Mrs. Harold Russell, who long lived with Miss Lowell at "Sevenels" will read some of Miss Lowell's poetry. The later talks will be led by Joseph Auslander, Leonore Speyer, Robert Frost, presumably Carl Sanburg and one other distinguished poet yet to be named.

Bookshop Widely Known

Thanks to a combination of circumstances, people from end to end of the United States—even to Alaska—and in Paris and London, I have no doubt, know of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls. I suppose it would be highly accurate to say that The Bookshop is Bertha Mahony, and that, similarly, Bertha Mahony is the Bookshop.

It began with a dream, as such things often do. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union began making dreams come true 50 years ago for one person and another. Bertha Mahony had a vision of the ties to be set up between children and books.

I have heard it said that, in her goings and comings, Miss Mahony is not without the quality we associate with Peter Pan. I think that may be true. There is something about the eyes . . . And a little something that glints, occasionally, in her manner. (Then, too, perchance you know about Miss M—— in the Memoirs of a Midget?) She has the bluest eyes I recall ever seeing in a woman. She uses the simple gestures and the tone of voice of the person who is, essentially, profoundly modest. I think children must find her entrancing.

In 1916, then, Bertha Mahony started the first bookshop in the United States definitely devised for boys and girls. Things began to happen.

She had, among other things, come across a quotation from John Keats.

Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen.

And she had heard fathers and mothers, and librarians, and indeed everyone interested in those elusive "right" books for children, expressing confusion and dismay over the rising tide of books for children and the lack of an authoritative guide to their qualities. Obviously no one could read them all, to see which were good and which were indifferent. . . .

And so, with Eleanor Whitney, Miss Mahony set about writing a book called "Realms of Gold," which it now appears, was to be the first complete guide to the best children's books of all kinds and times. Books for the nursery, books for children of carefully grouped ages, and other classifications gave the thing an immense range, to say nothing of the hints of imagination and sympathy in it that would help searchers almost as much as the lists themselves.

House of a Thousand Doors

Nancy Byrd Turner has called the Bookshop "The House of a Thousand Doors" and, in a poem written about it, cautions you not to go home before you have found it. And, not strangely, the Bookshop had, in 1921, to be expanded to include the general book-trade field, but it remains a Bookshop for Boys and Girls.

If you are the kind who would ask what its general theme is, you would have to be told, "The education of boys and girls for better reading." Yet such a phrase completely misses the intangibles which, it seems singularly banal to say, are what make the Bookshop.

Before there was the Bookshop the Union was giving periodic plays for children. Now, though it has been done, you must not give plays for children without taking care to learn a good deal about children themselves. Children resist plays put upon them by their elders unless the plays have something especial in them. . . .

At any rate Miss Mahony, making a little expedition into the subject, learned that plays are very well, but that it is books that count; that, if boys and girls have a cultivated taste in reading, their taste for dramatic things soon will show signs of taking care of itself.

I think perhaps she took a long and daring breath when she actually asked the Union to extend its already ambitious and exacting program to include an adventure in a Bookshop for Boys and Girls. Nevertheless she had an almost unassailable ground to use. Such a bookshop would extend the educative work already set up through the children's plays. . . . Of what use were worthwhile plays if the children were shaky in their knowledge of worthwhile books?

You can say what happened next in a variety of ways. The one that occurs to me most readily is, "Located on the second floor of the Union building on Boylston Street, the Bookshop with its enchantingly filled bookcases, its windows curtained in gauze, and its little gallery of charming posters and illustrations . . ."

Designed for Lingering

Nowadays, happily, bookshops are, in general, designed to be lingered in, if I may use a slightly awkward phrase to mean something quite finely drawn. There are quantities of them. You ought not just to dash in, grasp a book, pay for it and dash out again rudely. Before she grew up to be a young lady I remember I used to see Hilda Conkling in Northampton. A little, solemn-eyed girl, in a print dress and with pigtails. I remember her most clearly sitting in an old-fashioned rocking-chair in Marion Dodd's Hampshire Bookshop. A foot under her, the other foot swinging to and fro as she rocked a little, bending her dark head absorbed over a big book spread out in her lap. . . . But there must be something intrinsic in a bookshop before you can expect that sort of thing. . . .

You see things like that at the Boys' and Girls' Bookshop, too. I saw a little boy who seemed to me to be about going-on-six. He had great dark eyes, too, and a magnificent fresh hair cut. And his knees were fat and sturdy below the rims of his dark blue shorts, and his throat, above his jersey, showed the little rippling signs of grave laughter over pictures in a book he was poring over.

And a little girl was making some notes in a brand new copy book from a selection of books brought her by someone who knew what a little girl may be up against who must suddenly write a theme on Alice in Wonderland. . . .

And two children of surprisingly modest years were giggling together and digressing in French from the pages of a book they held between them, a book which dealt with some curious and entertaining adventures of a cat who lived for a time in Neuilly. . . .

Not long ago I received with consternation from an eminent dean of men at a great university the news that 90 per cent of the undergraduate body does not know how to use a library. He laughed because I was so shocked, saying amiably, "What did you expect?" Well, I expected that men who have gone to college presumably to round out their cultural lives would, at least, be familiar with Poole's Index and the Reader's Guide and so on; else how on earth can they ever take advantage of those small streams that feed the larger river of one given subject?

If the foregoing paragraph seems to have nothing to do with the Boys' and Girls' Bookshop may I remind you that, though I have not seen any children in the Bookshop occupied with Poole's Index or the Reader's Guide, I have seen them beginning to acquire an education in the uses of books. I think perhaps they think they are only "reading a book," at such ages as are represented among the visitors at the shop. But if you stop to consider, for instance, how short a time the boy, who has found there one book on Grant, is going to be satisfied with only one book on Grant, and how much of a clue he is going to have, through the Bookshop, to the possibilities of getting more and more books on the same subject that interests him—and how many more subjects, so, will gradually interest him—you will see that, by the time its child patrons get to college, the Bookshop will have been instrumental in reducing the percentage of people who "do not know how to use a library."

No dream for the Bookshop in the beginning, no enlarging of its original idea as it has grown, could, it seems to me, aim to achieve more than that.

Tourists to Canada Tell Why They Come

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Why do millions of American visitors and tourists come to Canada in increasing numbers every year?

Justus Miller, secretary of the Border Cities Chamber of Commerce, sought an answer to this question, for Canadians were not willing to believe that the Dominion had only one attraction, and that one largely controversial.

For two years, during the tourist season, Mr. Miller, through information bureaus in the states, had the question put to 500 prospective visitors and, in tabulating the answers, he found that the preponderant desire centered around visiting friends, enjoying the thrill of traveling in a "foreign land" and the quaint old French and British atmosphere.

The first year we put the question, said Mr. Miller, only 12 confessed that they were attracted by the liquor permit system. "The second year there were an even dozen such answers again," he said, adding humorously, "probably the same 12 that showed up in the first year analysis."

More than 25,000,000 visitors are expected to cross into Canada during the coming season at the various ports of entry, said Mr. Miller. "According to official statistics the number last year was 50 per cent greater than the population of the Dominion."

Liquor, Not Politics, Called Real Issue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Dry forces can count on President Hoover's support in their efforts for stricter law enforcement, according to Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, speaking yesterday at the first dry rally in this State since the Wickersham report was released.

Mr. High recalled that every utterance of the President has been dry, despite efforts in certain quarters to make it appear that he is "mildly wet." The meeting was held under the auspices of the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement.

Characterizing the next five years as "a crucial period for prohibition," Mr. High said that better educational methods must be employed by drys in the next five years than in the past, to win wavering citizens to active support of the law.

"We must make people understand that the issue is not politics, but liquor itself," he continued. "We must make belief in prohibition the socially right thing."

COTTON INTERESTS MERGER APPROVED

The Arkwright Club will be combined with the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers on March 31. The consolidation was assured today through the vote of members of the National Association approving the recommendations of a joint committee which had on Monday been accepted by the Arkwright Club.

The National Association will take over the work of the freight bureau, the cotton bureau and the tariff bureau of the Arkwright Club, which will be liquidated at the close of its fiscal year, March 31. Ward Thoron, treasurer of Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Lowell, head of both organizations, will be the president of the combined groups.

Positive Benefits of Dry Law Must, Board Says, Be Saved

Lists Increased Labor Production, Fewer Accidents, Greater Savings, Lessened Demand on Charity, and General Improvement of Home Conditions

Supplementary to the general summary of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, printed in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *Jan. 21, stories will be published daily to complete a comprehensive presentation of the entire findings.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT
STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Has the prohibition law brought benefits? The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement thinks it has—such benefits as to make nine of the 11 members oppose any plea for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The commission lists these benefits as economic and social. Whatever the faults of enforcement, whatever lawlessness and corruption the survey of the liquor situation has revealed, there are certain benefits which the dry law has produced that must be conserved whatever the next step in temperance reform shall be.

As to the positive benefits of prohibition, the commission in part says:

"Disregarding the highly speculative assertions as to the so-called drink bill and its relation to industrial and financial conditions during the first decade of prohibition, the subjects upon which there is objective and reasonably trustworthy proof are industrial benefits—i. e., increased production, increased efficiency of labor, elimination of blue Mondays, and decrease in industrial accidents—increase in savings, and decrease in demands upon charities and social agencies.

"There is strong and convincing evidence, supporting the view of the greater number of large employers, that a notable increase in production, consequent upon increased efficiency of labor and elimination of the chronic absence of great numbers of workers after Sundays and holidays, is directly attributable to doing away with saloons.

Unions Claim Some Credit

"On the other side, it is contended by an able and conscientious group of skilled workers, leaders in organized labor, who appeared before us, that this increased efficiency of labor is to be attributed rather to the efforts of the unions in bringing about better conditions of employment, better hours, and better wages. It is contended also that improved methods of selection of personnel, the results of industrial engineering, improved management and general progress in the organization of industry and methods of production must be credited with the greater part of the undoubted advance in efficiency.

"In addition, account must be taken of newer and better modes of recreation and of occupying leisure time which, it is said, would have superseded general resort to drink in any event. It may be admitted that much of this is well taken.

"But with all deductions we are satisfied that a real and significant gain following national prohibition has been established."

This is only the beginning of the commission's testimony on this point. The section of the report enumerating the benefits of prohibition, should be set beside the earlier section which carries an equally judicial weighing of the corruption, lawlessness and inadequate enforcement which the commission decides, from the testimony, to exist. The commission sets forth both sides of the picture.

Undecided on Savings

The commission concludes that, although there has been an increase in savings, a number of factors have been involved and nothing definite can be said on this point.

"As to decrease in demands upon charities and social agencies, allowance must be made," the report says, "for conditions of employment during the era of industrial prosperity and the change whereby the women members of the household are so generally earning wages.

"Also the decrease which seemed to be indicated some years ago has not maintained itself wholly nor in all localities. Such statistics as are shown to be significant and worthy of credit make this matter too doubtful to be taken as the basis of a conclusion.

"Looked at over the decade of prohibition, the most that may be said with assurance is that there has been a real and far-reaching improvement in the efficiency of labor, especially in mechanical industries. Even if we concede the contention of some labor leaders that in the last few years there has begun to be an increase in drinking among workers, an improvement remains.

"In an industrial country, in an industrial age, this established fact must be of great weight."

The commission then turns to the subject of "social benefits." On this the commission says in part:

"Except in a few places where there seem to have been exceptional conditions, there is general agreement among social workers that there has been distinct improvement in standards of living among those with whom such workers come in contract, which must be attributed to prohibition.

Gain Is Established

"Here also deduction must be made for the economic conditions in the decade following the war, for the tendency of women members of the household to work for wages, and for the general diffusion of improved means of recreation. There would be no profit in going into details. It is enough to say that upon weighing all the evidence, there is a clear preponderance to establish a gain."

On certain other alleged social gains attributed to prohibition, the commission is undecided, but it brings in its verdict as follows:

"What may be said with reasonable assurance is that there has been real and substantial improvement in the life of those with whom social workers come in contact.

"Any program of liquor control should go forward from these economic and social gains. It should begin by conserving these benefits. But conceding to them the full extent to which they may be taken as established, they are due not so much to the attempt at federally enforced prevention of the use of intoxicating liquor as to the closing or substantial closing of the old-time saloon.

"Hence the first desideratum in any constructive plan is to keep closed the saloon and its substantial equivalents.

"Public opinion almost if not quite everywhere would sustain keeping the saloon closed as a permanent achievement for good order, good working conditions, good morals, and improved domestic life."

FORD PLANT TO WORK FULL FIVE-DAY WEEK

The Somerville plant of the Ford Motor Company will resume full five-day a week operation beginning Feb. 2, according to information received from the Ford Motor Company Boston, yesterday. It is expected that 2000 men will be employed.

During January the Ford Company has been working at reduced capacity but with the beginning of the business up-trend officials plan to carry on during 1931 with a full five-day week.

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So people regard them, and, in my experience, the finest natures acquire them quickest—to such at least they belong by right of nature.
I teach the things that help in social and business contacts, accomplishments that carry their possessor far.
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Jays Boston Temple Place Eleven
This is the sort of note that so often comes to us.
Jays Inc.
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I found as much pleasure in the buying of two small gifts in your fascinating shop, as did those who received the same, and I feel quite sure that even "Jays" will not turn away from this bit of sincere appreciation of those who so courteously show their beautiful goods.
Cordially yours,
January 26th, 1931.

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BANQUET CLOTHS
The exquisite embroidery, decorative Venise motifs and Filet Lace edges, as well as the superb quality of the linen mark these cloths as aristocrats in their class. They are not in any way to be confused with so-called "sale merchandise." Even as recently as last year, these cloths sold at $37.50. You would have paid twice this price
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WOMEN DISCOUNT MOVE TO THWART FEMINIST GAINS

Pillsbury Bequests to Four Colleges Regarded as Step Backward

As might have been expected, the bequest, to Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia universities, of $25,000 each made by Albert C. Pillsbury, one-time Attorney-General of Massachusetts, "to establish courses to develop public opinion and action against women leaving the home to engage in politics, government or business" has elicited concise if reasonably variegated response from women leaders in those fields. Harvard and Princeton have refused the bequest. Yale and Columbia have yet to make known their decisions.

Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, leader in the suffrage campaigns of Massachusetts and vitally allied with the whole suffrage movement as it resulted in the franchise, contented herself with a most temperate comment upon the refusal of the bequest.

"Sometimes it is best that women should stay at home," she said.

"Sometimes it is best, both for themselves and for their families, that they should go out to work. This depends on the circumstances.

"The tendency of the times is for women more and more to take up some outside work in addition to home duties. And, in the main, it is a wholesome tendency. Some of the best mothers and homemakers have done outside work as admirably as they have conducted their household and family affairs. My own mother was a notable example of this."

Put Among Lost Causes

Miss Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, Mass., an eminent lecturer on the League of Nations and kindred topics said: "A generous victor must admire the gallant spirit with which Mr. Pillsbury refused to admit that anti-feminism had long since entered the limbo of lost causes. The refusal of his legacy by the Harvard Corporation, however, does credit both to its historical and its practical sense and, one might add, to its sense of humor."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, internationally known feminist leader and winner of the $5000 Pictorial Review Achievement Award for 1930 for her devoted service in the cause of world peace, commented as follows:

"The purpose of Mr. Pillsbury's bequest is far behind the times in view of the fact that half the nations of the world have not only given women the vote, but have also given women the right to hold positions of various kinds, and in some of the countries women have far more liberty in that way than we enjoy in the United States. For a man to think that for a small sum of money he can persuade the public to reverse the order is one of the eccentric things that repeatedly appear in America."

Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, executive secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, said:

"I am surprised that any man who was in government service himself should be giving $25,000 to establish courses to develop public opinion against women. Having been in public service, Mr. Pillsbury must have known that public service concerns women as well as men.

"It is most gratifying to know that our oldest educational institution refused the bequest. Its trustees were, no doubt, aware of the fact that women and men must coöperate in working out the spiritual developments that are needed in government, politics and business."

Harvard Congratulated

Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, expressed this opinion:

"I congratulate Harvard on its high intelligence in refusing the Pillsbury bequest, and hope the other universities will show equally high intelligence."

Miss Katherine Luddington, first vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, said:

"Mr. Pillsbury's proposed crusade against 'feminism' will interest all women engaged in the activities of modern life, since his effort to set the clock back would affect not only women, but the entire structure of society.

"The first thing that strikes one is the 'post hoc' assumption underlying all his criticisms of modern women. All the evils of current social life are laid at the door of something loosely called 'feminism.' Assuming that Mr. Pillsbury's 'evils' are evil, one must look to deeper causes than any so-called 'movement' to account for them; causes probably economic in nature or lying in the entire modern attitude toward life.

"Men and women must share responsibility, whether one points with pride or alarm at our present social structure."

Doris Stevens, chairman Inter-American Commission of Women, said, in Washington: "It is unthinkable that any American university should accept a gift with such a condition attached to it. It has been surprising to feminists for years that Harvard should be the last great university to open its doors to women. We hope this refusal means that Harvard will now open its law school to women."

Opinions From Middle West

"A futile effort to turn back the pages of history," middle western women leaders pronounced the bequest.

Judge Florence Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court epitomized the sentiment of the women:

"Anybody with $100,000 to spend in an attempt to stop the march of time must be the envy of persons who would like to have that much money with which to do something worth while."

Business women all over the country will commend the action of Harvard in rejecting the legacy, declared Miss Marion H. McClench, of Ann Arbor, Mich., president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

"Entrance of women into business and professions does not always necessitate leaving home," she continued. "Such activities are usually the result of economic necessity and money thus earned replaces or supplements insufficient income of male breadwinners."

Needed in Philanthropies

Mrs. Charles W. Gilkey of Chicago, president of the National Y. W. C. A., said she thought the proposal came about 500 years too late. No attempt to set back public opinion could be successful she declared. Moreover, she thought that the proposal of the donor to intrust the proposed campaign to three men's colleges and only one co-educational institution was another absurd mistake. "It is evidently assumed," she said, "that men make public opinion."

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., at Evanston, Ill., characterizing the bequest as "an attempt to turn back the clock," said: "How much better use of the money could be made! Philanthropies in which women are giving valuable service could so well use the money. This bequest can only be classed as one more in the list of 'funny legacies!'"

Harvard is to be congratulated on its refusal to accept the offer, in the opinion of Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs of Austin, Tex., former president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"While I would not in the least belittle the woman's major task of making a home," said Mrs. Marrs, "it is today an economic necessity for many women to earn their own living. They must be trained in business. They must be trained to take care of themselves.

"Conditions today make it imperative that women make their contribution as citizens, both in politics and in business."

Share in Responsibilities

The comment of Mary Anderson, director women's bureau, United States Department of Labor, was:

"Women are citizens, taxpayers, and have the largest share in the responsibility of maintaining our family life which is the foundation of the Government. They can hardly be questioned by any individual as to whether they have the right to leave the home and engage in the numerous activities of the country. The idea that because women are working outside the home they are leaving the home is erroneous."

Miss Belle Sherwin, president, National League of Women Voters, voiced this view:

"The current of women's interests in politics, government and business has become set strongly in channels that have grown deeper each year and are to be found in every state of the Union. Their manifestation is less obvious in the positions they hold in public office and in common action of women as a whole than in the persistent interests and study of questions which concern daily life. It would be very difficult to turn back currents so wide and deep."

Statement From Princeton

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, national chairman of the National Woman's Party, said:

"Harvard University has shown by its action that it is aligned with the modern belief that in the future differences in the social status of men and women will be constantly lessened."

As soon as the National Woman's Party learned of the bequest its national council sent an energetic protest to the heads of the four institutions named. It seems little likely that any of them will accept the bequest. Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, stated: "We have had no official notice of this bequest of the late Albert E. Pillsbury. I have seen references to it in the public press. You can be assured that Princeton will not accept the bequest if it is conditioned as the press and your letter states."

CAPITAL SENTENCES IMPOSED ON TURKS

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 31 (AP)—Thirty-seven persons accused of attempting to foment a holy war in Turkey were sentenced to capital punishment today by a military court sitting at Menemen.

The sentences of five were commuted to 24 years hard labor. The other 32 will be executed in the public square at Menemen.

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STREET FLOOR

ELEVATED LOSS IN RECEIPTS SET AT $1,585,901

Company's Annual Report Blames Traffic Decrease Largely to Depression

The Boston Elevated Railway Company carried 3.25 per cent fewer persons in 1930 than in 1929, according to the company's annual report made public yesterday. The loss in receipts was estimated at $1,585,901.

Reductions were traced to a decline in Sunday, holiday and summer riders, said to be due chiefly to the economic depression. Cost of service was $1,134,638 more than the company's receipts, the report indicated.

Boston's percentage of reduction in passengers was the second lowest in a list compiled of the 12 leading cities in the country. New York maintained its elevated traffic within 1.31 per cent of its 1929 flow. The report disclosed that Detroit's trolley lines suffered the most with a loss of 20.54 per cent.

Trustees of the elevated attributed the relatively good showing in Boston to the fact that the lines conduct a uniform system of rapid transit, surface and bus operations.

Operating expenses were reduced from 1929 by $496,772. Total operating expenses were figured at $23,527,974, the lowest since 1922. It was pointed out that wages and general operating costs had advanced and the lines in 1930 covered over 5,000,000 miles more than in 1922.

Subway and tunnel rentals were reported to have increased last year by $124,873. For comparison, the trustees pointed out that tunnel rentals in the last year prior to public control were $991,551, while in 1930 they attained $2,775,244.

Accident records were said to have been reduced 1.5 to 1.3 per cent or more than 13 per cent for every 10,000 miles of operation. Reductions in rates for local rides, with changed zones and abolition of free transfers for local rides, was found to have resulted in the same revenue as was obtained from the higher rates.

Among the improvements and added facilities for 1930, the trustees reported purchase of 66 motor buses, a sub-station near Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street, lighting of high level subway and tunnel station pits, garage at Bartlett Street Roxbury; rearrangement of Broadway station, South Boston; completion of Lake Street terminal bus loop at end of Belmont-Harvard Square bus line.

Theaters

"Duenna"

The Forum Players present at the Barn, 36 Joy Street, Boston, Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "Duenna." The cast:

Isaac Mendoza	Mr. Slutsky
Don Jerome	Mr. Grant
Don Ferdinand	Mr. McCoy
Don Antonio	Mr. Tashjian
Don Carlos	Mr. Keenan
Father Paul	Mr. Parker
Father Francis	Mr. Diamond
Father Augustin	Mr. Rosen
Porter	Mr. Wasson
Lopez	Mr. Testa
Lewis	Mr. Ashton
Duenna	Mistress Altman
Donna Louisa	Mistress Sherburne
Donna Clara	Mistress Damon
Maid	Mistress Goldberg

The Forum Players, with a snap of the fingers at the elements without, projected themselves last night into the metallic sunshine of eighteenth century Spain—that is to say, into eighteenth century Spain according to the formula of a witty Englishman. And, obviously, they carried the audience along with them.

It was an agreeable frolic, this play of mistaken identity and of a double elopement. The Forum Players acquitted themselves skillfully, even when the author's lines evaded them. They all warmed to their tasks as the play progressed. Perhaps one might commend especially the Isaac of Mr. Slutsky and the spirited Duenna of Mistress Altman; but Mistress Sherburne was pleasing as Donna Louisa, as was Mr. McCoy as Don Ferdinand. Thus was the authentic atmosphere of other times, other manners, brought into a twentieth century barn with its makeshift seats, rough beams and somewhat sketchily suggestive settings. The Players made one understand why "The Duenna," beginning in November, 1775, ran for 70 nights at Drury Lane.

M. W.

Special School Classes Criticized

The department of music, military training, nutrition classes, and features of the department of manual arts of the Boston public schools came in for considerable criticism in the third installment of the report of the special investigating committee of the finance commission released yesterday.

Following its circulation Joseph J. Hurley, chairman of the Boston School Committee, issued a statement charging that Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the finance committee, had made innuendoes and insinuations, rather than direct charges, and accused him of being a "common scold."

Included in the report is a warning by the finance committee against "sleight-of-hand by which rules and designations are manipulated" in the music department; a criticism of nutrition classes which concentrate on 400 children, whereas 10,000 should have attention; and a declaration that manual training is "archaic, not in any particular providing boys with results that may not be better achieved" some other way.

The department of manual training is referred to as "a conspicuous example of confused administration." Continued reduction of trade schools is advised. Domestic science for girls and manual arts for boys, however, are commended by the commission, with the hint that good administration will see that facilities are fairly divided between the two.

In response to the charges contained in the report, Mr. Hurley concluded his public statement by saying that the Boston school committee welcomed public hearings on the conduct of the school system, "and would like to have them start at once."

BOSTON UNIVERSITY COURSES ANNOUNCED

Three laboratory courses have been inaugurated at Boston University's school of education, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Elementary Principals' Association, now in its second year. The courses are elementary education, current literature, and social conditions in the home. Registration will continue to and include Feb. 7.

Frank M. McMurry, formerly of Teachers' College, Columbia University, conducts the first-named course; Everett L. Getchell the second, and Cheney C. Jones the third. Edwin Markham, Nancy Byrd Turner, Boston poet, Mrs. Winifred King Rugg, author of "Unafraid," and William S. Braithwaite will speak in Mr. Getchell's course.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brown Club of Boston: Annual dinner; Everett Colby, lawyer, and publicist, speaker; University Club, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, Brookline Women's Club, ballroom and foyer, 8 to 12. Concert, Massachusetts State Choral Society, Swiss Room, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Zion, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon, National Parks, and Kaibab National Forest," by Randall L. Jones; lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Normal School and Teachers College Association: Annual reunion; Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools, speaker and guest of honor; community singing; Grace M. Donahue, winner, Boston audition, 1930 Atwater Kent contest; soloist; dancing.

Kansas Society of Massachusetts: Annual dinner, and entertainment; dancing to Art Smith and his Bostonians; Hotel Vendome, 6 to 12.

Music

Boston Opera House—"La Traviata," 8:00.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
The Barn, Joy Street—"The Duenna," 8:30.
Repertory—"Cyrano De Bergerac" (film).

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Square and Compass Club: Entertainment, White's Revue Co.; 4.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Modern Art," by Mrs. Everett W. Varney; lecture hall, Boylston Street, 3:30. Concert, German Singing Society, A. L. Y. P. S., direction Erdine T. Oedel, lecture hall.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street); Musicale, library, 4.

Young Men's Hebrew Association: Address, "A Program for Unemployment," by Norman Thomas; concert my Hirsh-Tratten Ensemble; Gymnasium, corner Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury, 8:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Illustrated talk by Captain Tait, Newfoundland Information Bureau; 5 Jarvis Street, 3.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Sunday morning dip, Natatorium, 9. Meeting Caspy Club, 3:45. Fireside Forum, Copley M. E. Church, corner Newbury and Exter Streets, 9.

Boston City Club: Concert by Joseph Wagner, pianist, and Harold Schwab, organist and pianist; auditorium, 3:30.

Daughters of Colonial Wars, Inc., Meeting; address, "Heraldry in America," by Dr. Harold Bowditch; Hotel Vendome, 2.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. S. H. Stone, 12 Emmonsdale Road, 3.

New England Women's Club: Talk on "Current Affairs," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer; Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Lowell Institute: Seventh in lecture series on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; "The Human Side: Life, Culture, and Health Under the Soviet Regime"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

National Civic Federation: Lecture, "Prisons, Riots and Reconstruction," by Charles D. Osborne, Mayor of Auburn, N. Y.; home of Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, 306 Dartmouth Street, 3.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 1, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Jascha Heifetz.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, Feb. 8, in Jordan Hall, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Myra Hess, soloist.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Gordon String Quartet of Chicago.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, in Jordan Hall, a concert by George Copeland, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Feb. 14, in Jordan Hall, a children's concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by Povla Frijsh, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Sunday evening, Feb. 15, a concert by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 31—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Messrs. Thomas and Schipa; Mme. Muzio.

Monday, Feb. 2—Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," with Mmes. Leider, Olszewska; Messrs. Strack, Bockelmann, Kipnis, Defrère. Conductor: Pollak.

Tuesday, Feb. 3—Verdi's "Aïda," with Mmes. Muzio, van Gordon; Messrs. Marshall, Formichi, Baromeo, Lazarri. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Wednesday Afternoon, Feb. 4—Massenet's "La Navarraise," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Maison, Cotreuil. Conductor: Cooper. Followed by Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotfeuil, Defrère. Conductor: Lauwers.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 4—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Redell, Leider; Messrs. Strack, Bockelmann, Habich. Conductor: Cooper.

Thursday, Feb. 5—Verdi's "Otello," with Mmes. Muzio, Claessens; Messrs. Marshall, Marcoux, Baromeo. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Friday, Feb. 6—Forrest's "Camille," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Olade; Messrs. Hackett, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 7—Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," with Mmes. Rädjl, Olszewska, Sharnova, Burke; Messrs. Strack, Kipnis, Habich. Conductor: St. Leger.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 7—Ponizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mme. Salvi; Messrs. Colcaire, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Feb. 1; eighteenth century French design; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean P. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Forg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: First editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room: Tercentenary medals.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31. Etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by Andre Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through Feb. 3.

Scherree Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

ANTI-WAR PLANK IS PROPOSED FOR PACIFIC TREATY

Japan Society of Boston Also Would Ask China and Russia to Join

Extension of the Four Power Pacific Treaty adopted at the Washington Conference by incorporating in its renunciation of war and by inviting China and Soviet Russia to join the pact, was proposed at the luncheon conference today on "The Peace of the Pacific," sponsored by the Japan Society of Boston and the Twentieth Century Club.

In an address on "Can the Nations Coöperate in the Rehabilitation of China?" Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University recommended this move as the best present means of international coöperation in China's rehabilitation.

Past experience has shown it to be extremely difficult to bring about such coöperation, Professor Holcombe said. He cited as instances of former unsuccessful attempts, the two financial consortiums of 1913 and 1920. The second of these agreed to finance important works of public utility in China, but they demanded the exclusive privilege of floating foreign loans, which the Chinese warily refused.

A second recommendation Professor Holcombe made was, to provide that conferences for relief of China be held at Geneva, which should work on the basis that members of the League of Nations should not assume any obligations incompatible with others rising out of their membership in the League.

Prof. Marion Hall of Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan, made a plea for more friendly methods, on the part of the United States, in dealing with the question of Japanese immigration.

"Those of us who live there are absolutely convinced that Japan is trying to play a fair and decent game internationally," he affirmed. Japan considers the United States its best friend, he declared. He stressed the fact that the oriental nation is very greatly dependent on America for the actual necessaries of life. Any talk of a "yellow peril," he said, is "not only ridiculous but positively insane."

Japan at present is engaged in working out a new order of things. It is beginning to cease mere indiscriminate imitation of things western, and is developing its own resources, both physically and culturally, Professor Hall said.

Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, took a very optimistic view in discussing generally the subject of peace in the Pacific area. Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, president of the Twentieth Century Club, presided at the luncheon. Courtenay Crocker, president of the Japan Society, introduced the speakers.

Music

"Die Walküre"

Before an audience comparable in numbers to that of the opening night, the Chicago Opera Company played "Die Walküre" last night in the Boston Opera House, with the following cast:

Wotan	Rudolf Bockelmann
Fricka	Maria Olszewska
Hunding	Chase Baromeo
Sieglinde	Emma Redell
Siegmund	Theodor Strack
Brünnhilde	Cyrena Van Gordon
Helmwige	Thelma Votipka
Gerhilde	Irene Pavloska
Ortlinde	Alice D'Hermanoy
Waltraute	Sonia Sharnova
Siegrune	Jenny Tourel
Rossweisse	Coe Glade
Grimgerde	Ada Paggi
Schwertleite	Constance Eberhart

Conductor, Egon Pollak

Punctuated throughout with little bursts of applause that would come despite the efforts of Mr. Pollak to preserve the continuity of the opera, "Die Walküre" was given a ringing performance last night. Both singers and conductor appeared to work for an interpretation at once swiftly moving and dramatic. Amid stage settings of befitting beauty, the characters moved with well-considered authority, although in one or two instances one might have reasonably wished for less angularity. Mr. Strack, for instance, semed unable to wean himself from the arms-akimbo type of gesture. We grant that a man without a cloak or sword belt is somewhat at the mercy of his costume, yet Mr. Strack might have made more of that which was allowed him. Vocally, however, he was entirely convincing. Probably in opera one should not be too irritatingly particular as to the variety of a man's gestures.

But in paucity of stage business Mr. Strack was not alone, for Miss Redell has yet to put her imagination to work in this direction. Nevertheless, Miss Redell has everything in her favor, and as she becomes more oriented to the opera stage, her interpretations should become increasingly interesting. Her performance last night surpassed her Elsa of the opening night. One caught more of the dramatic quality in both voice and bearing, which augurs well for her future.

To Miss Van Gordon and Mme. Olszewska go the real honors of the evening. They gave superb characterizations, both of them, and vocally excellent. Seldom has Boston seen so appealing a transition from the radiant Valkyrie of Act I to the broken-hearted, disobedient daughter of Act III. Nor does one often find a singer of Mme. Olszewska's accomplishments who puts them to better use. Both by gesture and by voice inflection did she drive home her points against the harassed Wotan; while Wotan, poor man, seemed utterly crushed the better part of the evening—somehow not the commanding figure his rank and station demanded, yet a consistent portrayal. The other parts were well cast, and as usual, Mr. Pollak came in for his share of the honors before the curtain.

G. M. S.

EARLY START URGED ON CAPE COD CANAL

An early start on enlargement and improvements of the Cape Cod Canal, recently recommended to the United States War Department by local army engineers, is urged by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Port organizations and the Chambers of Commerce at all Atlantic seaboard cities have been appealed to by Mr. Davis for coöperation in having the work expedited. These organizations are also urged to take the matter up with their Senators and Representatives in Congress to enlist their unified interests and support for the project.

It is expected that an appropriation of at least $20,000,000 will be requested of Congress. The Canal is an important link in the Atlantic Deeper Water Ways Association project of an inside route from Boston to Florida, now about 85 per cent complete, said Mr. Davis. The association is to hold its annual convention in Boston this year.

Amusements

"Grand Tour of Europe"

To compass a grand tour of Europe in the space of two (more or less) hours, is no small accomplishment. But the slogan of travelers-by-travelogue is "Let's pretend." So we packed up our troubles in the kit bag that is supposed so successfully to contain them (not forgetting to travel light in this as well as other respects), and set forth last night with Burton Holmes on a fabulous journey through the screen-looking-glass at Symphony Hall.

Mr. Holmes's comments gave valuable hints to the inexperienced traveler; to the old hand a pleasant résumé. It is quite understandable, this thrill of revisiting dear memory spots by proxy. If some nice Travel-Talker should bring us views of Canada, for instance. . . . Or if, finding ourself in far Hindustan, we were treated to a motion picture of the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets with the lights against us, well, we should probably wonder nostalgically why we had ever demurred at that erstwhile interruption of our rhythm.

Leaving the towered marvel of New York behind us, we sailed on the Isle de France and arrived at the old-world shrine of our forbears, Plymouth, whence voyaged the Mayflower years ago, "bearing its marvelous load of—antique furniture." This unexpected sally from Mr. Holmes gave the keynote of the evening. In rare form, he kept the audience crackling from the start. It was a lively journey, in more ways than one.

We reached London in magic-carpet time, viewed its familiar sights with reverence in our hearts, dashed by motor through the lacustrine landscape of Scotland, and crossed the channel by both boat and plane in a jiffy. The enchanting lights of nocturnal Paris shimmered at us for a moment; then the winning smiles of its little milliners and modistes making festival of St. Catherine's Day. We "did the Louvre" in three seconds, and there to our great surprise was "Mona Lisa." We found the canals of Bruges strong rivals to those of Venice. Cleaner, for one thing, and nearly as beautiful, as were also those of Amsterdam. Here we saw an example of free-wheeling by motor-boat up a Dutch canal. The pilot gave his wheel a few turns and on we coasted—just like the automobile advertisements.

But hurry, pick up your Baedeker and your field glasses. We mustn't omit Germany. We glimpsed the story-book castles of the Rhineland, much as Alice watched the country whizz by when the Red Queen grasped her by the hand. We passed through Bonn—without seeing Beethoven's birthplace, to our great disappointment. We spent a few charming moments with Jeritza in her doll cottage at Unterach, glanced at Vienna, flew over Budapest to a peasant celebration among the Magyars (shades of Liszt and Brahms—we didn't hear the music to their dancing). And after a nod at Venice, we witnessed one of the less "touristy" events, the festival of the "Pallo" in Sienna.

A little breathless from our two-months-in-an-evening exploit, we stopped before the imposing wall of Mont Blanc, at once forbidding and inviting. Beyond lay adventures for another evening—or a summer.

PORT DIFFERENTIAL HEARING TO REOPEN

Railroad and traffic men, attorneys and representatives of the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are to gather in Boston for the reopening of the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Monday on the port differential case.

The hearing, to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, resulted from a complaint filed by the Boston Port Authority and the city of Boston against the practice of railroads in absorbing the cost of expensive lighterage of cargo at the port of New York.

Boston joins New Jersey interests in asking that a charge be made for this service, which, it is contended, will benefit the Port of Boston on through export and import traffic to and from the middle West. New Jersey contends that it will give that State a lower freight rate than New York.

The Foreign Commerce Club and the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce support the plea of the Port Authority. The New England Traffic League has voted against the proposal and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts has pointed out to its members that if such a change were authorized, it would work against the interests of New England industry by leading to the possible addition of large sums to the annual freight bill of domestic shippers.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; moderate northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 5 degrees.

Prediction for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds, diminishing tonight; fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan.31	Max. Jan.30		8 a.m. Jan.31	Max. Jan.30
Albany	10	18	Memphis	48	68
Atlantic City	42	46	Miami	58	74
Boston	15	23	Montreal	0	..
Buffalo	12	36	Nantucket	34	38
Calgary	36	..	New Orleans	54	66
Charleston	50	60	New York	36	38
Chicago	36	50	Philadelphia	40	44
Denver	34	56	Pittsburgh	36	50
Des Moines	34	54	Portland, Me.	8	18
Eastport	6	14	Portland, Ore.	40	56
Galveston	50	68	San Francisco	54	62
Hatteras	52	54	St. Louis	42	66
Helena	24	48	St. Paul	30	40
Jacksonville	48	70	Seattle	38	50
Kansas City	42	64	Tampa	52	70
Los Angeles	56	74	Washington	42	52

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:15 p. m. Sunday 9:39 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

HOUSE PROJECT URGED TO HELP NEW YORK IDLE

Plan Also Would Provide Better Homes for Wage Earners

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—An immense municipal housing project which would employ about 30,000 men, and provide better homes for 1,000,000 small wage earners here, was recommended in a preliminary report of the housing committee of the city affairs committee of New York yesterday. The committee is a nonpartisan organization for civic reconstruction.

The project would not only displace thousands of old tenements which have been criticized because of undesirable living conditions, but would serve as a stimulus to business enterprise in building and allied fields, sponsors of the proposal said.

The committee will endeavor to persuade the city administration to introduce a bill in the State Legislature amending the Home Rule Act by giving the city "the power to acquire land, erect dwellings thereon, and rent them at cost, under suitable restrictions, to families for whom private business initiative has failed to provide safe and sanitary housing."

The committee holds that no subsidy should be necessary to construct the houses and rent them at prices within the reach of the small wage earner. The financing, therefore, would not disturb the city's legal debt limit, since it could borrow money on housing bonds and pay interest and amortization on those 50-year bonds without reference to the present tax rate, it was said.

Norman Thomas, Dr. Louis I. Harris, formerly Health Commissioner, and Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood, of Teachers College, Columbia University, were among the members of the committee who said they believed the proposal could be carried out through appeals to the Legislature and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Clarence Stein, formerly chairman of Governor Smith's Commission on Housing and Regional Planning, said he did not think there was much hope of its being carried out at present, however.

Woods Expects Business to See Responsibility

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—A new economic era in which business management recognizes a definite responsibility toward continuous employment for every workingman, was envisaged by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, at a dinner of the National Conference of Business Paper Editors, here, last night.

Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive of the New England Council, also announced at the dinner that several New England plants were calling men back to work and that others were increasing their working schedules.

More Funds Are Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—With the $150,000 appropriated by the City Council in December for unemployment relief nearly exhausted the Committee for Unemployment Relief is again asking the city for funds to care for the 3000 families in its care. Karl de Schweinitz, secretary of the committee, in an appeal to the council for $200,000 a month for this purpose, said that in spite of the shortage of revenue which the city now faces, the relief of these families is the most pressing matter.

ALEPPO TEMPLE ELECTS OFFICERS

Roy A. Faye was elected Potentate of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, at the annual meeting last night in Mechanics Building, Boston. Special delegations from many sections of New England swelled the attendance to the estimated number of 10,000. Nobles of Bektash Temple, Concord, N. H., came by special train. Forty-one candidates were initiated and a vaudeville program followed the meeting.

Other officers chosen were: Almon E. Greenleaf, chief raban; Clarence J. McKenzie, assistant rabban; Frank A. North, high priest and prophet; William L. Cummings, oriental guide; Walter W. Morrison, recorder; Joseph W. Work (33d), treasurer; Potentate Roy A. Faye, Past Potentate Samuel C. L. Haskell, Almon E. Greenleaf, Past Potentate Walter W. Morrison (permanent), representatives to the Imperial Council. Joseph A. Bryant (33d) was reëlected trustee of the permanent fund. Past Potentate Haskell and William J. Moffett, the latter of Ramesis Temple, Toronto, Can., were elected to honorary membership in Aleppo.

COAST GUARD CADETS TO BE NAMED IN JUNE

Cadets are to be appointed to the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., from successful candidates taking a competitive examination in various parts of the nation June 17-19, at various places in the country, it is announced here. Cadets are trained and educated at the academy, and each summer are taken on an extended practice cruise. Upon graduation a cadet is eligible to be commissioned an ensign.

Applicants are required to have completed a four-year high school course or its equivalent, have 14 credits in subjects prescribed by Coast Guard headquarters, have a good moral character, and be between 18 and 22 years old. Successful candidates are to report at the academy on or about Aug. 15. Commissioned officers in the Coast Guard rank with officers in the army, navy and marine corps and receive corresponding pay and allowances, grade for grade.

GOVERNOR ELY PAYS TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

Governor Ely's first proclamation, issued yesterday afternoon, urges a general observance of the Lincoln anniversary, Feb. 12, to the end that the memory of the public service and privat virtues of Abraham Lincoln may be perpetuated in the Commonwealth.

The Governor pays tribute to the Christian character of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks. "Those who wonder at the faithfulness, the sincerity and the power of Lincoln's mature manhood," he says, "have only to remember that the tree was true to the soil from which it sprang."

"Abraham Lincoln stands as a great beacon light, showing the way of duty to all his countrymen and sending afar a beam of courage and of hope to those who breast the gales," he concludes.

TECH STUDENT GETS ARCHITECTURE PRIZE

The Boston Society of Architects has awarded a prize of $150 for the best project in architecture to Frederick A. Pawley, a graduate student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced today. The prize is offered annually to students in Harvard, Technology and the Boston Architects Club. This year there were 110 projects in the competition.

The committee on education of the Architects Society was the jury. The members were: J. F. Clapp, chairman, R. P. Bellows, N. H. Larsen, all architects of Boston; Professors J. J. Haffner and J. Humphreys, of Harvard University, and Professors J. Carlu and H.

UNITED STATES NAVAL MISSION TO BRAZIL ENDS

Eight Years' Contact Between Navies Has Cemented Friendship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (By U. P.)—Visible ties of affinity between the Brazilian Navy and the navy of the United States, maintained for the past eight years, were severed today when the United States Naval Mission to Brazil officially terminated its services.

In official naval quarters here, the passing of the naval mission is viewed with undisguised regret tempered only by the expressed belief that the invisible ties established through eight years of personal contact will endure as a tradition of friendship in both navies.

The naval mission was sent to Brazil at the request of the Brazilian Government in December, 1922. The mission was composed of 16 officers and 9 petty officers under the command of Rear Admiral C. T. Vogelgesang, U. S. N., as chief of the mission. The Brazilian Government requested the mission to coöperate with its navy department in bringing its naval force to a higher state of efficiency.

When the mission arrived in Rio de Janeiro at the beginning of 1923, the Federal Administration in Brazil had changed. Admiral Alexandrino Alenear, Minister of Marine, however, was an old friend with whom Admiral Vogelgesang had enjoyed cordial relations when the latter was professor in the Brazilian War College a few years previous. Admiral Vogelgesang, therefore, found a sympathetic colleague in the Navy Department with whom intimate relations were quickly and easily established.

The invitation to send the naval mission was in reality an outcome of relations which had been in operation for some time rather than a departure from tradition. Several years before the request was made, the Brazilian Navy had invited the United States Navy Department to detail one professor for the Brazilian War College. Intimate relations between the two navies had existed for many years and had been increased by the detail of Brazilian officers to the United States warships, and to the presence of both the "Minaes," "Pareas" and the "Sao Paulo" for some two years at the Brooklyn Navy Yard while fire control apparatus was being installed on them.

During this period a succession of Brazilian officers were detailed to these vessels and the crews were also changed. This gave an opportunity to many men of the Brazilian Navy to become familiar with American fundamentals and practices.

From the beginning, despite hostile criticism from abroad, officials here and members of the mission themselves stressed the pacific purposes of the mission. As stated informally here, the purpose was to give the Brazilian Navy the benefit of larger experience than local conditions afford in modern naval science. The long line of the Brazilian coast and the existence of many important cities and ports on that coast turned the Government's attention toward a navy adequate for defense.

There was also the recognized necessity for affording experience and practice to a considerable body of Brazilians living on the sea coast who preferred to serve in the navy rather than in the army, since conscription was in force in Brazil.

Proponents of the policy of sending naval missions to Latin-American countries upon request have argued repeatedly in favor of such missions as contributing to Pan-American solidarity. They contend that since the World War, there has developed a sentiment among the countries of South America that they have outgrown the necessity for the protection of the Monroe Doctrine and that the time has come for each to contribute its share toward the preservation of the common integrity of the Western Hemisphere.

The withdrawal of the mission at this time follows a decision reached by the Provisional Government of Brazil after the revolution of last October that it was not in a position to continue the services of the mission.

Portuguese Clean Up Macao Once Unsavory Oriental Port

New Governor Closes Gambling Joints, and Colony Near Hong Kong Comes Into Its Own as Garden Spot of East—Legitimate Business Grows

By MARC T. GREENE

Macao, Portuguese China

THE people of this oldest western settlement on the China coast believe that Macao is the most misrepresented place in the East, and after a visit one is inclined to agree.

Instead of a down-at-the-heel, semi-tropical port, one finds a real town of the old China clustered around some pitcuresque Portuguese fortifications of three centuries ago, and behind it, built largely on reclaimed land, a modern European community strongly suggestive of the Italian Riviera.

One sees little or nothing any more objectionably obtrusive than would be encountered in a dozen other ports of the Far East.

Leading Portuguese of this curious little settlement, the sole reminder in this part of the world of the glories of a once great empire, say that the new Governor of Macao, Col. Tamagnini Barbosa, is largely responsible for a great change in the colony during the past year or two. It is declared that Colonel Barbosa was told in Lisbon to go out and see if Macao was really the blot on the Portuguese escutcheon that it has been represented and, if it was, "to make it respectable."

The most objectionable feature of the community was the prevalence of a large number of Chinese gambling resorts. When Colonel Barbosa arrived some of these were operating on a lavish scale and attracting many Europeans. Roulette and fan-tan were the favorite forms of gaming, and one of the new Governor's first acts was to abolish the former, as well as to refuse renewal of many licenses, despite the considerable revenue thus lost to the little colony.

Macao Paying Its Way

"But," the Colonel is reported to have declared, "if Macao cannot exist without the revenue from gambling then Portugal better hand it over to the Chinese altogether."

It seems rather probable, though, that Macao can exist without this source of revenue, especially as its export trade now exceeds $50,000,000, "Mex," and is constantly on the increase.

Macao, which consists of a peninsula jutting off from the Chinese island of Chung Sang, or "fragrant mountain," located in the estuary of the West River, dates from the great explorer, Vasco da Gama, who, it is believed, came here on his world-girdling voyage, though there is no definite proof of that.

There is, however, clear evidence of the presence, in 1517, of the Portuguese explorer, Fernao Peres de Andrade, following which a small Portuguese trading post was set up.

At this time pirates held in subjection practically the entire coast, keeping in a constant state of terror the Chinese fishermen who carried on their industry then in quite the same fashion and in the same sort of craft as today. Being appealed to for protection, the Portuguese drove off the pirates, and in gratitude for this considerable service the Chinese monarchy made the western power a gift of that part of the island which it has possessed ever since.

Macao Largely Chinese

For nearly 200 years Macao, having developed rapidly into the most important European trading-station on the China coast, maintained that position. But in the eighteenth century, as other western powers began to establish posts at Canton, Foochow and elsewhere, Macao fast lost its importance. Moreover, the harbor began to silt up until it became useless for anything larger than the fishing junks. Thus for another long period Macao was little but a Chinese fishing-town, whence, however, vast quantities of dried fish were sent out to all parts of the world where there were Chinese.

For 100 years there had been no restriction upon Chinese immigration to the colony and it became as Chinese as China itself. Even today, as concerns the definitely Chinese part, it is still that; and going to Macao from Europeanized Hong Kong one is conscious of almost as great a contrast as that between Hong Kong and Canton.

The tourist finds Macao exactly as any other Oriental port, except that Macao is less changed than many and has a natural setting of outstanding charm. This has been greatly enhanced in recent years by improvements which have cost the Portuguese Government several millions of dollars. Land has been reclaimed to such an extent as to increase the area of the colony by almost a third, and upon it have been placed many fine buildings, broad, tree-lined avenues anti recreation grounds.

The harbor itself has been dredged and inclosed with breakwaters, which have withstood the heaviest typhoons. Numerous European shops have come into existence, and facing the broad, shaded esplanade which reminds so much of the Mediterranean are two thoroughly modern hotels with the most moderate tariff on the China coast.

All this modern development commenced in 1914, when Senhor Carlos da Maia was Governor. But it was not until 1926 that the Port Works Department was organized and the harbor improvement started. That improvement has already justified itself, for today large ships are a common sight in Macao, and, in addition to the enormous quantities of dried and salted fish exported, the products of almost every native Chinese art and craft are sent from Macao.

Eros Indicates Light Variations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Unusually great variation in the brightness of the asteroid Eros has been noted by astronomers of Georgetown University Observatory watching the heavenly mite as it neared the earth.

Dr. Paul A. McNally, director of the observatory, said he had been watching the asteroid since it came into view in December and that last night a half-dozen photographs were taken.

All of the plates, he said, appeared to be good, showing the asteroid as a tiny pin point with the brightness of a star of the seventh magnitude.

Although the planet showed unusually great variations in brightness, the astronomer said, throughout more than a month of observation, the range decreased as the distance from the earth grew less.

Dr. McNally said it might be several years before the results of the observations and deductions would be known.

LABOR ACTS TO KEEP AUSTRALIAN WAGES UP

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 30 (AP)—Plans to utilize the whole Australian industrial organization "to resist any attack on the workers' standard of living," are contemplated in action taken today at a conference of the Australian council of trades unions. The council decided to convene an all-Australian conference in Sydney Feb. 16, to prepare such plans and to provide for work or sustenance "for the great army of unemployed."

The arbitration court recently ordered a reduction of 10 per cent in the basic wage for the coming year, "as a measure of national emergency."

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$24.75

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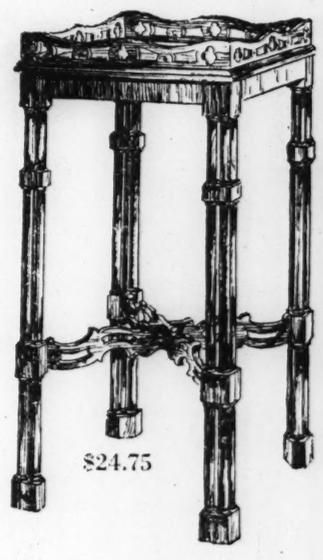

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Art News and Comment

The Pennsylvania Academy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA

THE one hundred and twenty-sixth annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is curiously uninspiring.

Although, in the painting section, an effort has been made to offer works by men who cling to the left as well as to the right wing of art, few canvases show any powerful creative stimulus.

The sculpture section impresses one as 50 years behind the times. Tucked away around corners and in corridors are the few contributions that merit more than passing attention, while works of much less import are given focal positions.

In the present exhibition, it is evident that mediocrity in art production today is not confined to the academicians. Too many canvases produced under modern influence lack force of personality.

When the international exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, opened last fall, it contained one of the most promising American art sections yet shown. The biennial at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington also was stimulating. In both these exhibitions the list of contributing artists included names to be found in the Annual at the Pennsylvania Academy, but the works were of greater significance.

Brooks Wins Gold Medal

Can it be that the wealth of prize offerings in the two other exhibitions mitigates against the quality of the Academy annuals? Or is it that too great emphasis has been placed upon equalizing the conservative and the modern, and too little upon the quality of the art available from either group?

Alexander Brook, young American painter, who was honored this year at the Carnegie International, has been honored again at the Pennsylvania Academy by the award of the Temple gold medal for the best picture in the exhibition—barring, as usual, the works of men who already have received the award.

This prize winning work, titled "The Intruder," is a still-life with creative tendencies. It is handled in a bold modern technique, with dull-toned white vases, green, yellowish pink and white bouquets, grayish pink, yellowish and white linen, bits of fruit, a ham, a piece of cheese and a tiny mouse (note the title) all brought together for design and tone effect without any particular interest in actuality.

It is, perhaps, one of the strongest canvases in the exhibition, and shows once more, as at Carnegie and the Corcoran, the skill of the contemporary artist in the handling of still-life.

Opposing Viewpoints

One need only compare such a composition with the clear realism of Elizabeth Paxton's study of Victorian white crockery and a cut grapefruit to understand the two opposite art viewpoints of the day.

The use of undertones and overtones, of colors that never are quite themselves, but always a bit of something else, may be found in the work of many artists following the trend of modern experimentation. Among these exhibitors are John Carrol, Karfiol, Jan Matulka, Henry Lee McFee, and Glenn Coleman.

Balancing these on the more academic side of the art shield, one finds Edmund C. Tarbell, Wiliam L. Lathrop, William M. Paxton, Frederick J. Waugh, Redfield, Garber, Seyffert, Hawthorne, Woodbury, and Schofield.

It is always interesting to find an artist so receptive that his work has never set in a mold. John Sloan, who contributes "The Sculptor Vagis," a canvas awarded the Carol H. Beck gold medal for portraiture, has spent the last few years acquiring an entirely new color range, and in applying that range in gesso.

The antithesis of the Sloan canvas is another prize-winning study, "Mary," by Sidney Dickinson, awarded the Walter Lippincott Prize for figure painting. Where Sloan has used vivid reds, orange and blue, Dickinson has contented himself with a palette that gives an almost colorless impression worked out in tones of brown and gray.

Combining something of the contemporary interest in half tones—in the brown, gray, dull red gamut—with an acid realism is the work of Malcolm Parcell, whose study of a man by a window produces the curious impression of a consummate academician espousing the modern's color range.

Among the vivid moderns who deal with life and are not squeamish is Thomas Benton. Yet even this forceful American art personality is represented in the Annual by a lesser work, "Cotton Pickers," rather than by some hint, at least, of the strength evinced in his murals for the New School for Social Research in New York.

Poetic idealism in art is not exactly in fashion at the moment, yet it persists in such works as John Noble's "Blessing the Sea," with its remarkable color interpretation of atmospheric sky, liquid sea and dry earth.

Henry McCarter's decorative panel of verdure, fountain and rainbow-crested heights offers another lyrical expression, while Breckenridge produces brilliant color drama in his imaginative improvizations upon the themes of autumn, and of undersea life.

Frieseke and Carrol S. Tyson Jr. still uphold the traditions of an earlier French Impressionism, while innumerable younger men offer echoes of everyone modern from Cézanne to Matisse, Picasso and Chirico.

A number of painters have found design interest in the circus, among the impressions being Blendon R. Cambell's figure-teeming study of active figures in the ring against the populous audience arena.

Childe Hassam, Hayley Lever, Maurice Fromkes, George Luks, Violet Oakley, Leon Kroll, Maurice Sterne, Charles Hopkinson, Wayman Adams, Ernest L. Ipsen, Chauncey F. Ryder and many more varied personalities are contributing to the Annual's survey of American painting.

Marines are few, although one of the striking canvases of the exhibition in both organization and execution is Frederick J. Waugh's "Gale."

Landscapes abound, the Jennie Sesnan gold medal for landscape going to John Folinsbee for his "Canal and River," a composition found in the Delaware Valley, where he makes his home.

Philadelphia is abundantly represented in both painting and sculpture, Mildred B. Miller winning the Mary Smith Prize for her portrait in Oriental setting of "Yuanshi Kuo." The prize is awarded annually for the best work contributed by a local woman painter.

The sculpture is peculiarly retrogressive in character. There is, for example, "St. George," by Joseph A. Coletti, a figure in gilded armor that might have been offered in an Annual of the 1860's. Indians and saints abound. There are a few good animal studies, such as Katharine W. Lane's "Stag and Doe" and John L. Clarke's sleek, wild "Mountain Lioness."

There are many pieces carved in wood, the majority of which take full advantage of the interest provided by the natural color and graining of the medium, such as Edna Kelly's "Navajo Squaw" and "Eve," by Gladys Edgerly Bates, a study in lithe elongation of form, accorded the Widener gold medal.

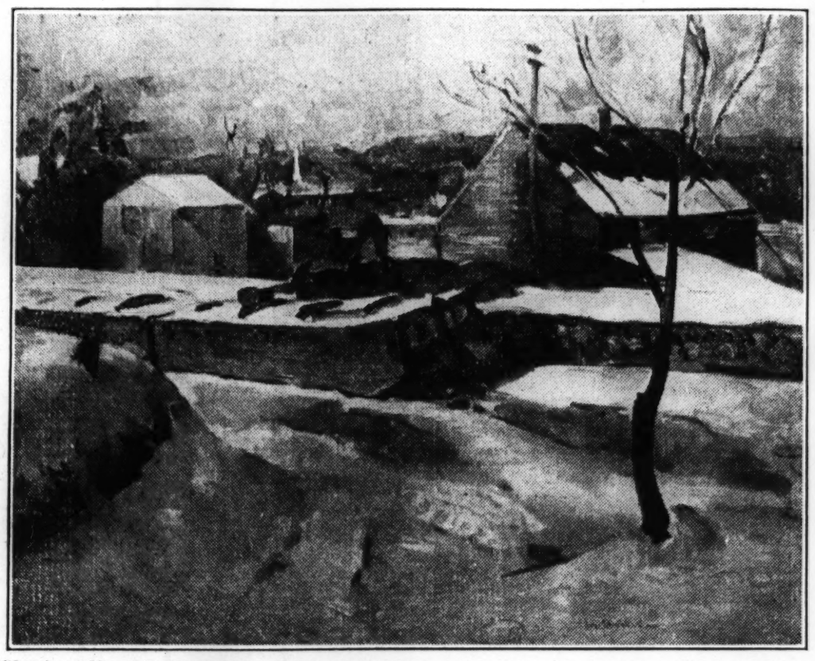
The McClees prize for imaginative figure composition was awarded to Edward McCartan for his "Dionysius."

Portraits in the sculpture section are numerous. Among the most interesting are Charles H. Rudy's "Study," the head of a young woman, unusually well constructed and sensitive in modeling, and portrait studies by Henry Ewertz, Dominic D'Imeprio, Antonio Cortizas, Malvin Marr Albright and Robert Aitken, who contributes the portrait of a fellow artist, Willard Metcalf.

Medals by Weinman, Sinnock and Pietz; decorative figure studies by David Evans (with strong architectural flavor), Sherry Fry, and Jennewein, and ultra-realism in Manship's marble baby on a real velvet cushion all give evidence of the many different types of work being produced by American sculptors.

The list of exhibitors in the sculpture section includes R. Tait McKenzie—whose "The Eight," a crew holding a racing shell over their heads, presents a composition of many sculptural difficulties—Leonard Craske, Herman MacNeil, Edward McCartan, Ellen I. Murray, Oronzio Maldarelli, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, Massy Rhind, Gaetano Cecere, Chester Beach, J. Otto Schweizer, Arthur Lee, Beatrice Fenton, A. Stirling Calder and many more.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.



"Canal and River," by John Folinsbee, Winner of Jennie Sesnan Gold Medal at the Pennsylvania Academy Show.

Women Painters and Sculptors

By E. C. SHERBURNE
New York

EXPRESSION takes four general aspects, at least, in the fortieth annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, which continues in the Fine Art Galleries, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, until Feb. 8.

Most frequently one receives an impression of technical accomplishment, as in Gertrude Fiske's manifestation of color mastery in "Portrait of William." Alice Beard's essay entirely in the lighter keys of tone in "Pussycat," Daisy M. Hughes's assemblage of a complicated group of houses into a circuit of interest in "Provincetown Ensemble," Helen C. McClain's use of a large area of vermillion against a patterned background for a portrait, and Olive Bigelow's triumphant accomplishment of a radiant group of mother and children, done within a unified greenish tonal scheme, with grace notes of humor and decoration.

A second definite tendency is toward human interest—the anecdotal or genre picture, with the painter's expression still objective and personal. "The Pasture," a large painting by Ellen Emmet Rand of a young woman sitting beside a clump of birches, and three boys behind the trees, is such a picture, exemplifying a large command of artistic resources. "Day Dreams," by Jane Freeman, is another in its charm of a young girl gazing at a bowl of red flowers. This canvas will probably be considered by many visitors in their voting for the popular prize that is to be awarded by ballot. "Fayette," a drawing by Ethel Blanchard Collver, exemplifies a sympathetic approach to a portrait in the gentle, yet firm flow of the line, and her painting, "Paul," simply blooms with this sort of appreciation of rangy boyhood. There is affection for the scene in every stroke that went into "A New England Home" by Marion Gray Traver.

* * *

Less personal feeling on the painter's part and more evidence of her desire to bring out the inner characteristics of her subject are apparent in Dixie Selden's "The Wife of Martinez." Here selection has been employed so strongly that the iron balcony railing behind the sitter takes on a pictorial quality against the landscape summary in blues and greens. The dark face of the subject in itself provides the most decorative spot on the canvas, and rightly so, with the incidents of the dark blue dress and the folded hands for minor relationships to the head interest. "The Finnish Girl," by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne attains to something of the same detachment, a similar ability to put aside merely national traits in favor of qualities that have no customs borders.

* * *

Categories as here employed are merely conveniences for the use of the slightly dazed reviewer who is trying to bring into some sort of order the impressions carried away for 400 items separately looked at. So, with this indulgence granted, we approach the fourth aspect of this exhibition as manifesting expression in a personal style, which is not precisely what was meant in a paragraph above in discussing personal approach to the subject. "In a Cornish Town," by Mary Nicholena MacCord, attains to this style, even achieving an individual quality of color. Eliza Buffington exemplifies this note in her calligraphic water color, "Autumn Colors." What thorough consideration of elements in a composition can do toward simplifying and heightening the beauty of scene in nature is indicated in "Afternoon," a landscape by Isabelle Tuttle. Here is an artist who has much to bring to her subject. Then there is the poetry in Margaret Manuel's approach to her etching, "Bassett's Barn"; the resolution of dissonances into a few harmonious masses in Margaret Foote Hawley's miniature portrait of William Foote; the comedy supplied by the artist in Josephine Vermilye's etching, "The Pudding"; the humorous appreciation of a rampant-haired Negro girl in Susan Ricker Knox's "Corene"; and the assimilation of graceful manners of other days in Mary H. Peixotto's decorative panels.

* * *

Style, particularly, finds expression in the sculpture in this show. "Supplant," by Wynne Byard Taylor, embodies a strong elemental gesture of self-surrender in a peasantlike figure on one knee, with arms clasped and upraised in appeal. Unmarred unity of impression has been achieved in the sweeping lines of this composition. Gertrude K. Lathrop applies a decorative motive to the treatment of the ears and the plumelike tail of the dog in "Haroun-al-Raschid." There are reconciliations of closely observed variations in the mass of "Lilli Fountain Figure," by Nanna Matthews Bryant, again proving artistic authority and vision.

Ellen L. Murray felt and makes us feel the beauty of length of line in "The Bather." Brenda Putnam's "The Child in the Vineyard" attains to pictorial beauty within the mass, and recalls a saying of Michelangelo to the effect that a good work of sculpture can without essential damage be rolled down a hill. Katherine W. Lane's "April" utilizes gayety of action and pictorial treatment of the fur to a stylized result that never seems a distortion of nature; rather a heightening of it. Infants unquestionably have moods of their own, but usually we get in their portraits the imposition of an adult point of view. This is not noticeable in "Baby's Head," by Fausta Vittoria Mengarini.

* * *

The following prizes have been awarded by a jury of which Mabel Conkling is chairman: The Anna Hyatt Huntington prize of $250 for "the best piece of sculpture in the exhibition" to Katherine W. Lane for her "April," Brenda Putnam's "The Child in the Vineyard" receiving honorable mention; the National Arts Club prize of $100 given by John G. Agar for "the best work of art," to Mary Nicholena MacCord for "In a Cornish Town"; honorable mention to Rosand Smith Bouve's "Manhattan Filling Station"; the Nanna Matthews Bryant prize of $100 for sculpture to Fausta Vittoria Mengarini for "Baby's Head"; honorable mention to Ellen L. Murray's "The Bather"; the Margaret Cooper prize of $100 for the best portrait, to Helen C. McClain for "V. K. Heatly"; honorable mention to Agnes M. Richmond's "From Brooklyn Heights"; the Eloise Egan prize of $100 for the best landscape, to Isabelle Tuttle for "Afternoon"; honorable mention to Hortense Budell's "Hilltop Pastures"; another Eloise Egan prize, this time for "the best landscape with human interest," to Margaret Huntington for "Children's Rainbow Fiest," Beulah Stevenson's "The Happy Hour" receiving honorable mention; the Edith Penman Memorial prize of $50 for the best flower painting, to Laura Baker. Dorothea Misrisch receiving the honorable mention; the National Association medals for the best miniature, the best water-color and black-and-white, respectively, to Margaret Foote Hawley, Sara Bard and Josephine Vermilye.

"Day Dreams," From a Painting by Jane Freeman.

Picasso at Harvard

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Harvard Society for Contemporary Art has taken the trouble to assemble a collection of drawings, paintings, and facsimiles of works by Pablo Picasso. As often as we have the opportunity to see the works by this rousing Parisian, we feel that he must be reconsidered anew. For in each combination he shows variations in approach which seem hardly the blossom of one imagination. He vacillates between a heavily pondered mode to skittish sketches full of style and fancy.

Pablo Picasso, in breaking all the molds which he probably was taught to use, has simply reaffirmed the belief that the classical mold was one of the best. Curiously, with all the divagations of current styles, with the democratic trend in art, with the brutalized expressionist fashion and the ethereal sur-realism, Picasso has emerged to proclaim the ancient aristocracy of fine art—the control, the serenity, the aloofness of the classical Greeks. This whole society of his belongs in another atmosphere, on the Olympian heights. His personages must at least have the higher position of a stage; footlights and distance must separate them from the onlooker, if nothing else.

In his earlier works Picasso, still under the spell of Lautrec and Degas, pursued the terrestrial subject—observe the "Mother and Child" drawing here. He stressed the dramatic, the sensational. But look upon the things of later years, the gradual detachment from the palpable, recognizable world, the withdrawal into another realm. The cubistic period helped to make the change, to affect the disembodiment as it were. It was the artistic bridge to new æsthetic perceptions.

Picasso, an artist of extreme sensibility, has led many an artist a breathless chase, but he has dragged many a one out of the rut of naturalism into which painting had been falling inadvertently since the Italian Renaissance.

When we pass from picture to picture we wonder a little at the excitement. "Very normal," "Rather nice after all," "Not bad," are the remarks of those visitors who come feeling a little skeptical about a famous name. While those who have enjoyed being in the vanguard and proclaiming all the outlandish developments of recent years, find that the debatable subjects are gone. The time is come for some new disturber of artistic peace.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

GEORGE EASTMAN
From a Bronze Portrait Bust by Fausta Victoria Mengarini.

Sweden's Senate House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The decorations in the Riksdagshuset (House of Parliament), although the building was built in 1905, are still unfinished. Axel Törneman was commissioned to paint the frescoes, and by 1913 he had finished three of the eight panels in the Second Chamber. After his passing nothing was done until 1926, when George Pauli painted the remaining five panels after Törneman's sketches. This year a competition was announced for the decoration of the eight panels in the First Chamber, or Senate.

Forty-nine artists competed, and first prize was awarded to Otte Sköld.

The center panel is devoted to "History," with the "Destinies," flanked by "The Plot of Land," showing a man sowing, and "Unity and Understanding," a workman and an industrialist holding out their hands to each other. Then come the "Saga" and the "Folksong." The modern equivalent of these has been depicted in "The Melody and Tale of Our Time," symbolised by a water turbine and electricity. The sketches intended to face the history panel, over the entrance to the hall, will depict "Fortuna and the Golden Ship," in which the artist will give expression to the hopes of the country. The sketches are simple, clear, and fine in composition.

Del Biondo Acquired

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A Florentine painting of the fourteenth century, a "Madonna and Child" by Giovanni del Biondo, presented by Samuel Henry Kress of New York, has been given to the Isaac Delgado Museum of Art in New Orleans. The painting is in tempera, on a panel, and is pre-Giotto in style.

Prof. Roberto Longhi of the University of Rome considers the painting one of the early works of Giovanni del Biondo, and gives it an approximate date, about 1370.

Five Centuries of Prints

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — An ambitious exhibition tracing the last five centuries of print-making has opened at the Print Club.

The majority of the works shown are culled from the private print collection of Lessing J. Rosenwald, and being with what is said to be the earliest known print to appear with the actual date of its printing upon it. This item, a colored woodcut, is interesting historically, and is ideagraphic in character. It is titled, "The Hand With the Mirror of Salvation," and was printed in 1466. Only two other examples of the print are known to exist, one being in the print room at Heidelburg and the other at Munich.

The prints then pass chronologically to the more sophisticated and accomplished use of the medium in the works of Dürer, his colleagues and his immediate followers. The prints touch upon the early development of the art in France and in Italy, then swing to Rembrandt and the Dutch and across the Channel to England.

Modern print-making in France, England and the United States brings the display up to date. Felix Braquemond and Alfonse Legros represent the French; Gerald Brockhurst and Augustus John the English, while Timothy Cole, Rockwell Kent and Childe Hassam bring the story of print development to the present era.

The choice of the artists through the centuries was based upon illustrative material required for a gallery talk on five centuries of print-making by the English authority and member of the staff of the print department of the British Museum, Arthur M. Hind.

D. G.

Block Print Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WICHITA, Kan.—The fourth annual exhibition of contemporary American block prints was held here under direction of the Wichita Art Association. Block print makers from all parts of the United States are represented. Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge of New York shows two Chinese prints, made in Peiping. Edwin H. Holgate of West Montreal, Canada, is exhibiting six prints, among them "Labrador Kitchen," "Totem Poles" and "Fish Houses." Lilian Miller of Korea has "Japanese Dwarf Pine" and "Japanese Dwarf Plum." There are three typical black-and-white prints by Birger Sandzen of Lindsborg, Kan.

Stage and Film Notes

Joe E. Brown appears as an unintentional aviator in his latest film farce, "Going Wild."

The most applauded speech at the annual luncheon of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures in New York recently was made by Ernst Lubitsch. The director remarked that "it is generally believed that there is too much talk in talking pitcures and at conference luncheons. So I will now stop. I thank you."

During 1930 some 120 former silent films were made over into talking pictures.

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER
LONDON

WATER colors of Devon and London, caricatures of well-known personages and some flower and still-life paintings in oils make up the most comprehensive exhibition of his work that Raphael Nelson has so far held.

These are to be seen at the Foyle Art Gallery. Mr. Nelson has a pleasing sense of linear design—the result, no douot, of his prowess as a caricaturist. Applied to landscape it enables him to choose his viewpoint felicitously.

A patchwork of many-colored fields seen through a screen of trees, a glimpse of the River Dart from the top of a high hill, Totnes Bridge rising out of an intricate pattern of reflections, seven tall pines outlined against a pearly sky—these and similar subjects give him fullest scope for his undeniable gifts.

At the Wertheim Gallery—one of the newest in London—an interesting exhibition has just been opened. Vivin, whose work is now being shown there for the first time in England, is already well known in Paris. He has been described as one of the "Sunday Painters"—that is, one of those who earn their living by following a trade or profession on weekdays and are free to paint only on Sundays. He belongs to the school of the Douanier Rousseau, but has not that childlike genius's wonderful sense of design and warm and luxuriant imagination.

Vivin paints public buildings for preference—the Panthéon, the Bourse, the Sacré Cœur at Montmartre—stone by stone, window by window usually in attractive color schemes of cold grays and white, blacks and blues, and occasionally in the brilliant emerald and crimson a child invariably selects from its paintbox when representing green grass and red brick. Two of the most æsthetically satisfying works of his in the exhibition have country snow scenes for subject, however, and represent a very attractive variation on his usual style. These two paintings alone would prove Vivin, the former post office official, to be a veritable artist, handicapped by his technical difficulties, but genuinely moved by a profound need for artistic self-expression.

A memorial exhibition of the work of an artist who, without literal accuracy, might be described as an English "Sunday Painter," is now being held at the Goupil Gallery. Walter Greaves, who as a boy rowed Whistler about on the Thames as his father the boat-builder had rowed Turner before him, spent much of his long life painting and sketching Chelsea and the Embankment. Controversy has raged round some of his best-known works for there are those who attribute more to Whistler than to Greaves in their execution.

There are plenty of fascinating little pictures by Whistler's old friend which show his own individual talent and personal vision. He loved to record life as he saw it and lived it in those far-off days when Cremorne Gardens was still open and Chelsea yet preserved something of the character of a village remote from the metropolis. A number of these give the present exhibition its chief charm and interest. "Unloading the Barge," "Figures on the Embankment" and "Lawrence Street," to name only three of many, and a number of water colors and etchings may be enjoyed on their own merit and without reference to whether or not Whistler had a hand in their production.

A selection of clean-colored little landscapes is being shown in the adjoining gallery. René Leplat confines himself to the Mediterranean seaboard for subjects for this, his first exhibition. His color, which is laid on for the most part without modulation, is perhaps a trifle too sweet. Within the small compass of his very moderate sized canvases he aims at excessive simplification. One of the more subtly seen landscapes is "Moustiers-Ste-Marie, Provence" in which good use is made of the dark spear of a cypress to establish the correct relationship between the extensive background and the hill slope in the forefront of the picture.

Gaucho life of older days in the Province of Entre Rios, Argentina, is depicted in a number of generously proportioned, warm-hued paintings by C. B. de Quiros, which have been placed on exhibition in the Tate Gallery, Millbank. Señor Quiros is holding a series of exhibitions throughout Europe at present and when his tour is ended he will cross the Atlantic to the United States with a number of his works which are destined for an American corporation. His art is full-flavored, redolent of the sun-burnt country of its origin and of much interest on account of its fascinating subject matter.

Maurice Molarsky

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — An exhibition of paintings by Maurice Molarsky, Philadelphia artist, that traces his development from student days at the turn of the century to the present time is on view at the Newman Galleries.

From the earliest canvas shown, a still-life painted in 1904, to the brilliant color compositions of the present day, Molarsky shows his grasp of realistic forms. He paints solidly, with a full brush stroke that blocks in each object and achieves, in the still-life arrangements especialy, a sense of architectural composition.

The change that has come to Molarsky's art through the years finds expression in the emancipation of pigments from dull browns to the luscious reds, greens, yellows, the blue and the orange of the modern palette.

The artist uses strong decorative appeal in his lavish flower and fruit composition, painted flatly, as contrasted with his more recent still-life compositions, and achieving the effect of similar arrangements produced in the eighteenth century.

One entire gallery is devoted to portraits and figure compositions. There are several striking full-length studies, rich in color values, for Molarsky is intense in his pigmentation. The portrait of the actress, Irene Bordoni, is an admirable study in black and white contrasts with deft touches of red. But the most disarming of the portraits, the most juicy and spontaneous, is the little laughing head of "Tommy," a vivacious and tousel-headed youngster. It is in such a composition that Molarsky shows his vigor and his ability to capture the appearance of life.

D. G.

Old American Prints

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Washington

ON VIEW in the Library of Congress is a collection of 350 fine old engravings, the majority folio size, visualizing American history and tradition as pictorially set forth by early American artists, a temporary loan from the Mabel Brady Garvan Institute of American Arts of Yale University. The selection was made from the 5000 prints composing this great collection, not with the intent of exhibiting masterpieces, but, rather, with the purpose of illustrating early American history. However, some extremely rare works are included.

From point of time, the earliest works set forth are maps by Dutch cartographers. Among the most interesting of these is one, issued by N. J. Visscher of Old Amsterdam, with an inset of New Amsterdam in 1651. With these semipictorial maps as a starting point, one can review successively the great events of American history—the Indian Wars, the Cape Breton expedition of 1745, in which New England forces played so valiant a part; the demonstrations called forth by the Stamp Act, the closing of the Port of Boston, the battles of Lexington and Concord, the Battle of Charleston, "an Exact View," published in Philadelphia about three months after the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The exploits of the United States Navy are frequently illustrated, such as the expedition against the Barbary pirates; the battle of the Phoenix and the Rose against the enemy's forces in the Hudson River in August, 1776; the contests between the Constitution and the Guerrière, the Wasp and the Peacock, etc.; Perry's victories on Lake Erie. It is amusing to note that the engravings issued in England during the War of 1812 magnify the size of the British vessels and greatly diminish the American ones. Facts printed on the margin of these prints are likewise inaccurate, which goes to show that falsification in war propaganda is no new invention.

Perhaps of all these interesting and remarkable prints, the most interesting and artistically engaging are, however, the portraits. Chronologically, attention should be called first to a portrait of Cotton Mather by Peter Pelham (Copley's stepfather), which is the first mezzotint scraped in America. Along with this are shown portraits of other notable divines who ministered to the New England settlers and took an active part in the establishment of law and order. Of special interest to Philadelphians are portraits of Thomas Penn, a younger son of William Penn, at one time proprietor of Pennsylvania, a great swell; and several of Benjamin Franklin, printer, inventor, diplomat—and what not.

Recalling Pitt's advocacy of young America and the warm feeling it aroused are numerous portrait engravings of the time, among them, most notable, a very rare and large mezzotint of William Pitt, Lord Chatham, full length, from a painting by Charles Willson Peale—then of Annapolis—which bears the caption: "Worthy of Liberty Mr. Pitt scorns to invade Liberties of other People." The details of background and foreground are full of poetic allegory. The original portrait has disappeared, but a replica still hangs in the State House at Annapolis.

There are of course portraits of Washington and his generals, and of Lafayette. One of the best of the Washingtons is from a portrait by John Trumbull, a mezzotint scraped by Valentine Green in 1781 and printed in colors. There are also engravings from paintings by Gilbert Stuart and Savage, and a notable pair of Washington and his wife from paintings by Peale produced in 1773. The most interesting of the Lafayette portraits are from paintings by Ary Scheffer done in France and by S. F. B. Morse, done in America and now hanging in the City Hall, New York.

The record continues, both pictorially and through the medium of portraits, well into the nineteenth century. It is an amazing display, well chosen, admirably shown.

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"Viennese Nights"

Music of the World—Theatrical News

Transplacing Olympus

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK

TO BRING Mt. Olympus to America is a project which Miss Tamiris, the dancer, has outlined for herself; and to judge by the determination she shows, she will undoubtedly effect her purpose.

Nor should the idea be thought unreasonable and unrealizable, considering what the disposition of the public here and of the people of the United States generally must be toward ancient civilization.

For as in the nineteenth century Brother Jonathan went with enthusiasm and humility, too, to the mountain, in the twentieth the mountain ought, assuredly, to pay the compliment back and come to him.

Classical learning must still, in one way or another, be a force in the country, though for the last 30 years it has been a good deal out of the formal educational system. Indeed, it has been held onto by persons of Miss Tamiris's profession and measurably saved by them from disregard. The moment the schoolmaster dropped Homer's "Iliad" from his curriculum, up started Isadora Duncan with her Greek dancing, restoring an art and a study which had escaped the notice of scholars, whether Alexandrine, medieval, Renaissance or modern, rather completely.

"Olympus Americanus"

If Miss Tamiris is not planning to fetch the high abode of Zeus to her, let anyone who likes submit a guess as to what she designs. She has been preparing a dance for a soloist and 15 associate performers which she entitles "Olympus Americanus," to music by Aaron Copland. A visitor who sees her in her studio on Riverside Drive and talks with her gets the impression that something pretty definite must happen when she takes her turn, or turns, in the presentations given by the Dance Repertory Theater group. There are five of them in that organization: Doris Humphrey, Martha Graham, Charles Weidman, Agnes de Mille and herself. Their season of a week at the Craig Theater, let nobody doubt, will represent authentically what this town has accomplished in the line of stage dancing; and will probably fairly well stand for what the United States has done, supposing, of course, that the door through which the five have entered continues to swing on its hinges and may some time let in others.

If Olympus is really brought to America there will be no occasion for the remark, "How dramatic!" For Miss Tamiris abjures in her dancing all association with plot, action, character and narrative. She is interested in the development of what she calls the concert dance and in the working out of an art based on movement alone. She uses themes of pose, step and gesture, though not with the aim of telling a story. She is altogether out of the nineteenth-century mode of the pantomime. She is after an independent art, an art subordinate and secondary to nothing, whether drama or music.

Copland and Classicism

Nevertheless, she finds in the compositions of Copland certain rhythmic traits which go with her notion of "Olympus Americanus," as if they grew out of it. More than that, she has got Mr. Copland to write some pages expressly for her, and has so secured, as sarcely ever before, an appropriate sort of collaboration.

"What," a murmurer outside the Repertory door queries, "does the music of a composer like Copland have to do with classicism?"

True enough, Copland belongs to the advance guard. But the most radical of them are going back to strict forms, making their pieces as set and exact in structure as they can write them. For the matter of that Miss Tamiris finds her expression and the composer's in agreement now and here, however the thing may have happened, and she hastens to set the two forth in the theater while there's a chance. "'Olympus Americanus' combines," says she, "classicism and modernism and welds them into one; or it does, if my company and I succeed in saying on the stage what we have thought out in rehearsal."

In Miss Tamiris's studio is a small movable platform, 10 feet long, perhaps, by eight wide, and about 18 inches high. A useful little piece of apparatus, she can have it pushed to one end or out to the middle of her big room, and can place two or three pairs of dancers upon it, and let the rest of the class move about on the floor level. With this simple contrivance she can secure all sorts of illusion of movement in two planes. So much depends on the carpenter. A little fancy, some technique of the dance, a few musical instruments, and lastly, a hammer and a saw, and without much question Olympus will go to any location where wanted.

Habima Players in 'Twelfth Night'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHEN Shakespeare tells us, through Hamlet, that players are the "brief abstract and chronicle of the time," he means, I take it, that Shakespearean drama was actually the newspaper of its age, the daily chronicle of recent, though disguised, topical events containing clearly recognizable character sketches of the people who took part in them.

Those events, in the case of "Twelfth Night," are that unique political comedy which developed round the negotiations for a marriage between Elizabeth (Olivia) and the French Prince Alençon (Orsino), with La Môle, Alençon's nuntio, standing for Viola. All this, however, lies beneath the surface of the play, since in "Twelfth Night," with a skill more magical than that shown in any other comedy, except only "The Dream," Shakespeare has set a fantastic world of his own fashioning, and has peopled it with charming beings, who are not of any age or country, but are for every nation, and for all time.

"Twelfth Night," therefore, is something upon which producers and players of imagination and resource can work their will, without destroying the essential spirit of the comedy, or outraging the susceptibilities of sticklers for Elizabethan tradition. That is precisely what the Habima Players have done. This wistfully exquisite tale of Illyria becomes, in their hands, not, as certain critics have declared, a farce, but an exuberant fantasy, played with rich gusto and frolicsome delight. The players immensely enjoy the fun, as is proved by the peals of jubilatory welcome with which, departing here from their text, Olivia and all her subordinates receive, at last, a repentant Malvolio back to favor and companionship. Yet, for all the liberties they take, these players never for an instant distort or lose the spirit of the author.

Except, perhaps, the Japanese, no players more dynamic than this Habima group have visited London within my memory. Equipped with admirable command over histrionic movement and gesture, with quaint antic and miming of the most expressive kind, and possessing, in many instances, good singing as well as speaking voices, they elaborate scene after scene into a rhythmically orchestrated pantomimic picture—Feste's dress and method recall the Harlequin—all astir with movement and glowing with color and fancy.

The action never is permitted to lag, since a revolving, circular stage, ready set, is quickly fitted with wing-panels and properties by the players themselves, in full view of the audience. Sir Toby, for example, screens himself, at the close, from Olivia's kittenish wrath, by walking off the stage, with her garden gate borne upon his head.

Thus did these delightful players, with quaintly and cunningly contrived certainty of effect, romp and rollick through a "Twelfth Night" such as we had never seen before, holding us all spellbound.

Every Shakespearean producer, whether fecund or barren of ideas, should see these Jewish players thus freshly interpret this great comedy.

P. A.

New York Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—George Harris's "Ballad of the Questing Beast," a piano piece brought out at a Town Hall recital by John Powell, is so stanchly constructed that it might pass as an essay of Powell's own. It is imagined, too, in such a noble mood and developed on such a logical plane, that it will at least stand scrutiny as a product of the Powell studio. Be it attributed, then, to pupil or to teacher, it illustrates American activity of a certain kind in musical art, and it demands more than casual notice.

To take a broad look, we find two native schools of composing in the United States, the one adhering to historic German methods, and the other taking up with modern French. Neither has acquired, as yet, great influence, much less sent forth a master whom the public enthusiastically accepts; and still each labors away, in evident hope of some day both justifying itself and winning superiority. It is of advantage, perhaps, to those of the first camp that they imitate models of long ago, since they have some chance of slipping an original idea now and then into their pages; and of corresponding disadvantage to those of the second that they copy from right up close, inasmuch as tampering with the pattern might lead to confusion and even disaster. Those who write like Brahms manage, as a rule, to say a little something on their own account; whereas those who write like Ravel are perforce too much occupied with proving themselves correctly in the fashion to think of independence.

Harris's work, in spite of its conservatism, discloses remarkable freshness of outlook and vigor of expression. If it is a good deal on the order of a nineteenth-century sonata, it is also much on that of a present-day tone-picture. If its style is austere, its feeling is undoubtedly American. It is big and strong, too, in construction; direct and single in message. If anything, it is more for size and solidity than need be. Possibly it is unduly given to energy for energy's sake. Indeed, its rather unmitigated seriousness argues for the authorship of Harris, in verification of the program notes that were provided for listeners at the concert. Had the Powell influence been prevailing, the "Ballad of the Questing Beast" would surely have contained a passage or two of sentiment and a measure or two of humor.

Martha Baird, the pianist, giving a series of recitals at the Barbizon-Plaza, is covering a large part of the music of Chopin. That is more than any artist ought to presume to undertake, as Miss Baird must know. But what the greatest executants and interpreters would hesitate to attempt, a zealous performer next to the front line may put through not only confidently but successfully. It depends on what listeners happen to want. If masterly presentation of a prelude or two, an étude, a waltz, a mazurka and a sonata, or any particular Chopin program, is their desire, they can go and hear Hofmann, Bachaus, Brailowsky or whomsoever they like among the highly renowned. But if they wish for a general view of Chopin's works, if they want to gain a comprehension of Chopin's career and achievement, they can do no better than follow Miss Baird through her expositions. Let them get the ballades, for instance, from her merely as material for reference at future concerts. As she has stored her memory, so may they theirs, and have reserves to command at will.

W. P. T.

TAMIRIS

Boston Symphony

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, returning from his midwinter holidays, prepared this program for the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts of Jan. 30 and 31 in Symphony Hall, Boston: Elgar's Introduction and Allegro for string orchestra, op. 47; the Seventh Symphony of Sibelius, and Strauss's "Symphonia Domestica." The usual rites were observed by the orchestra in honor of its restored shogun.

The Elgar item, which has been familiar to the rest of the western world this quarter-century, was heard at the Friday concert for the first time in the capital of music which this orchestra serves. Its advent had been delayed too long. It may have sounded more thrilling (though this seems improbable) in 1905. There are Englishmen who proclaim Elgar one of the great creative geniuses of his time, just as there are Austrians who look upon Mahler and Bruckner with like reverence. If Elgar has a claim to such consideration it will receive stronger support from other compositions of his which we have heard than from this Introduction and Allegro. The work did serve, however, to reveal again the tonal beauties, the virtuosity and the flexibility of the Boston string choirs.

Among the many signal services rendered by Dr. Koussevitzky to the art of music must be included his publicity campaign in behalf of such composers as Sibelius and Delius, who deserve a great deal more attention than they receive in most quarters. Dr. Koussevitzky has played most of Sibelius's symphonies in Boston, even including the Third, which has seemed baffling to more than one autocrat of the baton. This Sibelius Seventh, composed in 1925, was introduced by Dr. Koussevitzky late in 1926. It is not the most ingratiating composition of this composer who disdains to be ingratiating. Yet this austere musical utterance, with its basic theme of an ascending scale, its subdued colors and its restrained passion and power, exercises a potent spell upon the imagination. Conductor and orchestra become the voice of its vital and compelling utterance.

Strauss's bed-time story had been restudied with more devotion perhaps than it deserved. Richard the Second remains one of the most exasperating of composers. A little more taste, a touch of modesty, a capacity for self-criticism, and what an artist the author of "Till Eulenspiegel" and "Rosenkavalier" might have continued to become. The beauties of this score are so manifold that it is difficult to forgive the composer for the inconcinnities. You think you can free yourself of the less pleasing aspects of the domestic scene if you put aside the "program" and listen to the music purely as music. But even if you can do that—it is very difficult—you are distressed by the banality of some of the musical material itself.

But we should be grateful for the performance. Strauss, if he could have heard it, doubtless would entertain a still higher opinion of his powers. For the Boston orchestra in these days is at the top of its superb form, sensitive and responsive to the most exacting demands a conductor can make upon it. Dr. Koussevitzky had discovered, and the orchestra revealed at his behest, more charms than this score had yielded to us before. Only such an imaginative leader, with an orchestra capable of such subtle inflections of shading and tempo, could have exposed them.

L. A. S.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"The W Plan," at the Metropole, is an excellent film adapted from a novel, showing vividly the difficulties and dangers run in the course of duty by a military spy. In this case the spy is an English officer who flies across No Man's Land into the German lines, where, disguised as a German officer, he brings a difficult and dangerous duty to a successful conclusion.

The film reflects great credit on the director, Victor Saville, and on the cast, headed by Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. The photography is excellent throughout, especially in the scenes of the mine factory, which must have presented great technical difficulties.

A smaller spy play, entitled "Midnight," has been presented by the Fox Film Company. In this the hero and heroine are played by John Stewart and Eve Gray. It is a tense little drama, in which the mystery is concealed to the end, though one feels throughout that the hero is not so bad as he appears. The real villain is played by George Bealby, a past master in stage villainy, whose methods, however, are somewhat obvious for the screen. This film is well directed by George King.

At a trade show Fox have presented a movietone musical farce, "Are You There?" The stars are Beatrice Lillie and George Grossmith. It is a wildly extravagant story with a sporting background. There are good hunting scenes which do not offend; though some sportsmen might object to the personal capture of the fox by the heroine. But it is all good fun, well produced, acted and sung.

In "The Wrong Mr. Perkins" Fox present an amusing little film, directed by Arthur Varley; starring that excellent comedian Herbert Mundin. It is a comedy of errors, in which two young men named Perkins, one rich and the other poor, get mixed up at a bank, where one has a large balance, the other a yawning overdraft. There is an incidental love interest before matters are adjusted after the delightfully unnatural manner of stage and screen. The sprightly trifle is well acted by Herbert Mundin and William Gaunt as the two Perkinses, whilst the pompous banker is well played by that rich comedian Frederick Volpe. The production is crisp and the photography excellent.

C. F. A.

'Fighting Caravans'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

PARAMOUNT'S talking picture sequel to "The Covered Wagon" is "Fighting Caravans," set in the time just before the railroads were put through the American West. Mules and horses are used to draw the covered wagons this time, rather than the oxen of the earlier story. The new film contains no such visualization of the story in a single shot as the older one had in that scene showing the pioneers dividing, with one party pushing on toward Oregon and the other heading for California.

"Fighting Caravans," which is playing at the Rialto Theater, is a real motion picture, not a photographed play. The story prepared by Zane Grey has been translated into the free running form made possible by motion pictures, with only a minimum of dialogue used, and that never at a time when it will interfere with the action. This film could be run off without talk, if a few titles were inserted. Somebody at the Paramount has been studying the cutting methods used in Russian films, with the result that the picture is told largely in a series of flashes where sustained scenes are not desirable.

* * *

"The Fighting Caravans" shows a group of pioneer families awaiting a favorable day to start the western trek. Indians have been reported hovering on the trail, and a renegade advises the party to wait. The party starts, however, struggles through desperate obstacles, crosses plains, mountains and deserts, repels an Indian attack at a ford, and finally is shown encamping among the California big trees. As in "The Covered Wagon," Ernest Torrence and Tully Marshall appear as hardy old scouts, having even larger opportunities in the new picture. Mr. Torrence in particular gives a strong performance. Mr. Marshall seconds him well in humorous appreciation. These old scouts have brought up a youth in the ways of their lore, and in line with their scorn of womenkind. This youth is played by Gary Cooper. Lily Damita, as a French orphan in the pioneer party, makes a firm impression. She is handsome, with her white teeth smiling out of her dark face, and her long waving hair adding to the pictorial effect.

* * *

Lee Garmes was in charge of the photography for "Fighting Caravans," and it is one more achievement in his long list. It was directed by Otto Brower and David Burton. No mention is made of the clever person who cut the film, but he had as much to do with its quality as the arranger of the music, which provides an almost continuous but never obtrustive background to the action. While the personages are talking the music is absent. Then it comes in again quietly, with old-time melodies in key with the action.

Cincinnati Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—Fritz Reiner's return from a mid-season vacation was signalized by two of the finest concerts given by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra in recent seasons. During the second part of the program the orchestra divided honors with Florence Austral, who was the soloist, but Leo Weiner's orchestration of the Bach Toccata and Fugue No. 1 in C major and the Brahms First Symphony gave orchestra and conductor every opportunity to prove their excellence, and prove it they did in triumphant fashion.

Especially noteworthy was the reading accorded the Brahms Symphony by Mr. Reiner. Often, when Mr. Reiner has programed this symphony, there has been reason to question or even to object to his presentation. This time, however, the performance was of such excellence that little room was left for criticism. In its general outlines the reading was that of tradition. The majority and power of the music were matched at every turn by the performance. Through a certain individual treatment of detail, particularly in the first movement, the music had a clarity and a warmth not always evident.

The Toccata and Fugue was so superlatively well done that had it been followed by anything less compelling than the performance of the Brahms Symphony the rest of the concert must have seemed anticlimactic.

Not since her first appearance here at the May Festival of 1923 has Mme. Austral been in such voice. Her work was everything she and her auditors might have desired. The entire second half of the program was given over to excerpts from Wagnerian music dramas. Mme. Austral sang Brünnhilde's Plea, Brünnhilde's Greeting to Siegfried and Isolde's Narrative and the Liebestod.

Issay Dobrowen in San Francisco

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

TAKING up the bâton as leader of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra for the second half of the season, Issay Dobrowen electrified his first audience. He was only a name to San Franciscans when he was engaged. Then complimentary news of him in the striking form of important critiques began to arrive from the many European cities in which he has lately been guest conductor. The young Russian, of vivid and magnetic musical personality, fulfilled the newly aroused unusual expectations.

His programs thus far have not been bold in their choice of novelty. However, he has made thrice-familiar works fresh and vital. Never had the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, an ensemble intrinsically of mixed merits, sounded so brilliant and flexible an instrument as in his opening performance of Tschaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. The players outdid themselves.

Mr. Dobrowen attacked the score with what is now recognized in him as characteristic spontaneous personal conviction. The range of its dramatic effect was broadened to the last degree. The singing tone of every voice was given deepened and arresting expression. Climaxes were achieved with an intense yet artistically felt energy. The originality of his interpretation did not unduly edit the letter of the score. Thus he took the "Waltz" movement at an unprecedentedly brisk, even pace, but so finely did he form its grace and charm that his view of it was immediately authoritative and delightful.

Finely Atmospheric

His conducting of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," in his first pair of symphony concerts, was finely atmospheric. The composer's impressionistic lines he held rather more taut than is common. The unity of feeling of his reading, and his nice play of pastel coloring among the instruments, touched the imagination most satisfyingly. Strauss's "Don Juan" he delivered with a vast sweep of eloquence.

Mr. Dobrowen probably will continue to make his mark on American music. Capacity audiences—a novelty indeed—have hastened to acclaim him in San Francisco. He is a Russian, about 38 years old. Trained in Moscow, he did his first conducting at the opera there, but went to Germany 10 years ago.

As opera leader he began the international phase of his activities in Berlin and Dresden. Then he became conductor of the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra. Last season he conducted 120 concerts. The earlier part of this season maintained his pace. London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Frankfort, Dresden, Berlin and many other cities have been host to him as symphony leader. In San Francisco he made his American début. He is a pianist and composer as well as conductor.

In a Young People's symphony concert and a popular concert he continued to tighten his grip on the fancy of San Francisco music-lovers. "Kikimora" and "Baba Yaga," clever tone portraits by Liadoff of two frightful characters of Russian folk fantasy, were novelties on these programs. For the children he conducted fine performances of Haydn's "Farewell" Symphony, Saint-Saëns's "Rouet d'Omphale," and the Scherzo of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. Victor Lichtenstein took up the duties as master of ceremonies, since Mr. Dobrowen's English is still limited.

His striking talents in his popular program were devoted to such familiar matter as the "Meistersinger" Prelude of Wagner, Sibelius's "Valse Triste," Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite, Johann Strauss's "Fledermaus" Overture, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture. Again he was acclaimed for the musical beauties formed by his dynamic temperament and alert leadership.

Mr. Cameron's Farewell

A previous popular concert of the orchestra was the occasion of the farewell of Basil Cameron, English predecessor of Mr. Dobrowen at the head of the orchestra. Mr. Cameron's poised and classic musicianship won their climax of success with an exceptionally appreciative audience.

He conducted a sound and impressive performance of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and followed it up with Bizet's "Carmen" Suite, Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture and "Andante Cantabile"—the latter strangely unhackneyed in his subtle fashioning of its phrasing and sentiment—and Johann Strauss's "Tales From the Vienna Woods" waltzes.

Mishel Piastro, concertmaster and assistant conductor of the orchestra, led a pair of concerts between the régimes of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Dobrowen. Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony he carried off well. Insecurity of leadership was manifest in a formless reading of Brahms's "Variations on a Theme of Handel." An orchestral arrangement of the Pugnani-Kreisler "Prelude and Allegro," well transcribed and robustly played, made a stronger impression.

A soloist in this program was Grisha Goluboff, an eight-year-old violin pupil of Mr. Piastro. He showed precocious facility in the Bruch G minor Concerto, but his playing was marred technically by bad intonation and musically by lack of significant feeling.

A. F.

'Betrayal'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Little Theater, "Betrayal," by Leonid Andreyev.

Andreyev is a "skimmer"; he dwells on a violently colored surface. Those who affect understanding where others fail to follow will proclaim this piece a work of profundity for it is Russian. But the student of the drama will counter with: We have seen all this before, and much more poignantly, in Zola's "Assommoir," in "The Father" and, last but not least, in "King Lear." No, nothing will convince us that this is a good or penetrating play. For all its horrors, it does not even thrill us, for the shocks are all too near to laughter.

In David Horne, Maurice Browne's London Theater Company has found a new emotional actor. His performance was the one redeeming feature of an otherwise sterile evening.

J. T. G.

Eva Le Gallienne's Camille

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

AT THE Civic Repertory, "Camille," by Alexandre Dumas, fils, was revived on the evening of Jan. 26, 1931. Translation by Henriette Metcalf, directed by Constance Collier. Costumes and scenery by Aline Bernstein in the 1875 period. Principals in the cast:

Baron de Varville	Robert H. Gordon
Nanine	Alma Kruger
Nichette	Josephine Hutchinson
Marguerite Gautier	Eva Le Gallienne
Olympe	Beatrice de Neergaard
Saint Gaudens	Paul Leyssac
Prudence	Leona Roberts
Gaston Rieux	Harold Moulton
Armand Duval	Morgan Farley
Count de Giray	Donald Cameron
Gustave	Robert F. Ross
M. Duval	Jacob Ben-Ami

Cheers marked the close of the first performance of Eva Le Gallienne as Marguerite Gautier at the repertory theater of which she is director and one of the chief players. So often does she cast herself in a minor part that there is special rejoicing down in the old Fourteenth Street Theater when she takes a leading rôle in one of the durable pieces out of the past. Once more the younger Dumas's youthful drama worked its ancient spell, for Constance Collier, who knows the romantic theater of the nineteenth century, staged it, and Miss Le Gallienne has enveloped herself in the part of Marguerite of the Camélias. She makes no effort to go outside the scale of her own characteristic range of expression. The result was a performance that the audience found so touching that the silences of Marguerite's longing for the absent Armand were marked by their due reward of feminine sniffings and even sobs among the spectators, with not a few blowings of masculine noses to relieve the response of sympathy.

It would require a bibliographer of all the Marguerites for the 70 years past to indicate what freshness Miss Le Gallienne brings to the rôle. And much freshness there is—in the mocking opening scenes, in the realistic representations of Marguerite's physical weakness, in her tender yet merry thoughtfulness toward others, in her innate responsiveness to nobility, in her completeness of self-surrender once she has decided that the youthful Armand offers a sincere devotion. Miss Le Gallienne can say that rhapsodic speech ending in "Ah, reality!" with such poignancy that no one smiles.

Dumas fils lived to repudiate "La Dame aux Camélias," but the play he came to regard as rash and youthful folly lives on. Theatrically it is still effective, for the tension mounts through the famous scenes of first act banter, second act renunciation, third act denunciation and fourth act reconciliation. In like order we have Marguerite in indeterminate yellow, in billows of snowy white, in the gloom of well-fashioned black and finally in pale pathetic cream. Marguerite has been the model for dozens of successful emotional dramas, written by clever young men who learned their trade not in the college drama courses, but out of the unwritten textbook entitled "How to Torture Your Heroine."

This revival has been prepared with an eye to strong contrasts, with vigorous representations of the melodramatic emotions, with an Armand in Morgan Farley who is at once naïve and fiery, with a Prudence who bobs about arousing laughter at her grotesque manners, with a Duval in Mr. Ben-Ami who is all persuasive worldly wisdom and gentility, and with a Nanine in Alma Kruger who is like a yearning but devoted chorus to the woes of her mistress Marguerite.

The undoubted success of this presentation would seem to promise a rousing welcome for Sheldon's "Romance" if Miss Le Gallienne were to decide to add another play of like atmosphere to her repertory. Because of the heights to which she lifted the parting with Armand in the second act, we should like to see the curtain fall on that scene. The rest of the act is anticlimax, and has all been foreshadowed in the dialogue.

E. C. S.

The Sadlers Wells Theater

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

EVER since, many years ago, Miss Lilian Baylis established the Old Vic. on the south side of Thames, as a permanent home of Shakespearean drama in London, she has desired to do the same service to north London by rebuilding the once famous Sadlers Wells Theater. That stage had held many memorable productions and had seen two great eras, the days of that unrivaled clown, Joey Grimaldi, in the late eighteenth century and after, and of the Shakespearean actor, Samuel Phelps, in the third quarter of the nineteenth.

Now, at last, Miss Baylis's dream has been realized, and on the site of the old building, including, indeed, a portion of its outer walls, has arisen a new and wholly up-to-date Sadlers Wells Theater, to which, in turn with the opera singers, the Old Vic. company at intervals will transfer its productions, under Harcourt Williams, for several weeks together. That there are now two popular Shakespearean theaters in London, open from autumn until May, is significant, and it is to be hoped that an ever-increasing public will show practical appreciation by enabling the trustees, before long, to liquidate the considerable debt with which Sadlers Wells is still burdened. The best way in which the new venture can be established upon a satisfactory financial basis, without injuring the prosperity of the Old Vic. is, of course, by the building within the north London area of a new body of playgoers.

On Jan. 6 (Twelfth Night) in the presence of a distinguished audience, the new building was declared open by Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson. There followed a performance of "Twelfth Night," with John Gielgud as Malvolio, Miss Dorothy Green as Viola, Ralph Richardson as Sir Toby and Miss Joan Harben as Olivia. The present company, headed by Mr. Gielgud, is one of the strongest that the Vic. has possessed for many years; but it would be idle to pretend that the leading players are quite at their best in the comedy of Illyria. Nevertheless the players all round gave an excellent performance, and no doubt will do better still in the revivals of "The Tempest," and "Richard II," that are to follow, the last-named play providing Mr. Gielgud, as the king, with acting opportunity of which he takes superb advantage.

P. A.

Current Films

Discrepancies appear in the box-office reports of films as between larger and smaller cities. The new film version of "Charley's Aunt" has proved an average draw in the bigger cities of the United States, and in the smaller centers it is a better-than-ordinary attraction. "Min and Bill," with Marie Dressler, seems to be holding up in town and country. The whole story remains to be told on the present box-office leaders in the cities —"Paid," "The Man Who Came Back," "The Criminal Code," "Little Caesar," "Morocco," "Reducing." Detailed description of these films has been given on preceding Saturdays on this page.

For Adults

Scandal Sheet. George Bancroft as a ruthless tabloid newspaper editor. With Clive Brook and Kay Francis.

The Bat Whispers. Rewrite of mystery thriller formerly screened as "The Bat." With Chester Morris, Una Merkel and William Bakewell.

Resurrection. Well-directed version of Tolstoy's tragic Russian story, with Lupe Velez, John Boles, Nance O'Neil. With incidental music by Tiomkin.

For the Family

The Painted Desert. Western melodrama, with picturesque scenery and exciting action. Mining story with William Farnum, J. Farrell Macdonald, William Boyd and Helen Twelvetrees.

The Gang Buster. Jack Oakie as a not-quite-bright insurance agent, blunderingly gets the best of a lot of gangsters headed by William Boyd. Funny if you like the nit-wit motive. With Jean Arthur and Wynne Gibson.

Father's Son. A father expects too much of his small son, who has an understanding mother. She solves the problem. With Lewis Stone, Irene Rich and Leon Janney.

Disraeli. With George Arliss in a fine performance of a prime minister under Queen Victoria.

Lightnin'. Will Rogers' homely philosophy shines through a conventional melodramatic story.

Devil to Pay. The agreeable Ronald Colman as a prodigal who returns and makes his family like him.

Part Time Wife. Misleading "box-office" title for pleasant comedy about golf and domesticity.

Ranga. Thrilling scenes among the apes in the Sumatran jungle.

Reaching for the Moon. Douglas Fairbanks and Bebe Daniels in a society romance.

The Royal Family. Ina Claire and Fredric March in an amusing and touching picture of home life among the actors. With Mary Brian and Henrietta Crosman.

Tarzable David. Mountain feud melodrama. With Boyd at the South Pole.

The Silent Enemy. Ojibway Indian life.

Just Imagine. Musical film novelty.

Kiss Me Again. Victor Herbert music.

Fighting Thru. Ken Maynard outdoor film.

Huckleberry Finn. Mark Twain's beloved classic.

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Inside Wood Finish

Give It Time to Dry

By S. BRUCE ELWELL
Architect

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEW of us know enough about the inside wood finish of our own houses and those of our neighbors to do more than criticise some of the defects we see and to voice the sentiment we hear so often now—that materials and workmanship are not what they used to be in the good old days. And yet, if we but know a few of the facts, we, as house owners and house builders, can do much to offset the conditions which cause the defects we deplore.

First and foremost, all inside wood finish must be thoroughly dry. This apparently simple requirement is very difficult to obtain. We, the building public, demand such speed in construction and such vast quantities of material, that there is not the time necessary to dry stock thoroughly in the air as was done formerly. Therefore most inside wood finish must be dried mechanically and comes to the building so artificially dry that it is ready to absorb moisture from any source.

At the building too often the conditions are far from ideal at the time when the wood finish must be erected. Too often everything is subordinated to speed, and thus the plaster has not had time to dry thoroughly before the wood finish is put against it and nailed in place. Is it to be wondered that our modern wood finish shows defects not found in houses built years ago, when the pace of building operations was more moderate?

Precautions by Owner

Besides hiring a reputable contractor, which is the first requirement for successful building operations, an owner can help materially to give himself a well-built and satisfactory house by giving the contrator a reasonable time to do the work. The plaster must have ample time to dry thoroughly before the wood finish is put up; and the house must be kept dry and warm.

Everyday conditions, too, are hard on wood finish. Even when all these precautions have been taken, do not blame the finish of a new house for some shrinkage and expansion, for modern wood finish has conditions to endure unknown in former days. Then the temperature and moisture inside the house remained much more constant than now. To be sure the occupants of the houses were not as warm and comfortable as we are. Often they clustered about the coal grate or sat huddled around a register, while the rest of the rooms were chilly.

At present, with our efficient heating systems, the temperature is kept uniform at whatever degree of heat we select. Our houses are insulated against the cold outside, and the doors and windows made tight with weatherstripping. All winter long the woodwork is subjected to a temperature of about 70 degrees; and the heat is often very dry.

Then comes summer, when the family goes to the beach or country, and August dog days find the house unoccupied and wringing wet inside. Are you surprised to learn that the woodwork swells and expands?

During the Wet Seasons

A little heat in the house at times, even in summer, will help the situation. The automatic oil and gas house heaters are helping the general situation, if people use them. If, for the first few years after a house is constructed, a little heat can be kept in the house during the dampest part of the summer season, the wood finish will benefit greatly.

And now some readers may question what is meant by inside wood finish. Inside finish consists of standing finish—such as door and window trim, baseboards, chair rails, etc., and the more elaborate finish made up of wood paneling, mantelpieces, cupboards, and the like.

The standing finish can be plain or molded, of one piece or a combination of pieces. On good work, it is usually backed by grooving on the back, to prevent warping. More elaborate finish often has mitred joints, which joints must be made carefully and ringed together if they are to remain tight. It is best also to glue this kind of a joint before or during erection.

Cabinet work requires good materials and skillful workmanship to get satisfactory results. The same is true of panel work, to even a greater degree. It must be remembered also that wood requires a chance to come and go, for which reason properly constructed panel work is built without any nailing through the panel and with the proper clearances.

We have all seen an example of panel work which in winter, when the heat was on, developed a sizable crack, only to be tight again on damp summer days. Somewhere that piece of wood in the panel was being held so it could not expand and contract naturally.

Where the plaster is not perfectly dry when the finish must be put up conditions are bettered materially by painting the wood finish on the back. All wood finish in first-class work is so painted before erection.

Woods Commonly Used

The woods most commonly used for inside in New England are, for standing finish, North Carolina pine and native white pine for cheaper work; and whitewood, white pine, gum wood and oak for the better class of work. Cypress was used formerly for inside finish but was found to shrink seriously under artificial heat. It is adapted so splendidly, however, to outside use, where it has proved itself almost impervious to weather, that its use is confined almost entirely to the outside.

For panel work whitewood, white pine, gumwood and oak are used extensively, together with walnut, mahogany, redwood and imported woods of various kinds.

Real white pine, which was so abundant in the United States not many years ago, is now almost impossible to get for panel work where wide boards of clear material are demanded. Knotty white pine is being used extensively for panel work and for the popular vertical sheathing, of which there are such beautiful examples in the early New England Colonial work. For this type of work only small, hard knots are allowable.

© K. Morrison

The Charm of Stables Made into a House Lies in an Informal Treatment of the Interior. These Stables, in a Village in Surrey, Belonged to an Old Manor House. View at Lower Left Shows the Front, With an Overhanging Upper Story That Was Added to the Original Building in Order to Provide a Long Corridor Connecting a Series of Bedrooms. At Upper Right Is a Wing Which Once Contained the Coach House. The Interesting Chimney and Diamond Paned Windows Are Additions. Upper Left Is a Cozy Study Where Once Was the Harness Room. And Lower Right Shows a Big Living and Dining Room in Tudor Style With a Gallery at the Far End. Hanging on the Fireplaces in Both Rooms Are Horses' Brasses.

Why Not Live in a Barn?

These Picturesque Stables Made an Attractive Home

By KATHRINE MORRISON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

LIVING in a place never originally intended to be a home is the kind of thing which appeals greatly to certain people. There is a strong flavor of romance about a week-end cottage which has been a wayside inn. And who could resist the lure of a country house which started its career centuries ago as a water mill, where you waken to the sound of waters trickling through sluice gates and to the sight of sunlight sparkling on a rippling expanse just underneath your windows?

In England there are plenty of opportunities to indulge tastes of this sort. Delightful and original dwellings have been made out of Tudor taverns, lofty raftered barns, disused chapels and even out of discarded windmills.

Some ancient stables have been converted into a unique kind of home in an old village in Surrey. The pictures convey something of its picturesque quality but they give very little hint of its interesting history.

The old stables are part of a property belonging to the adjacent manor house. Some time before the war the actor William Faversham and his wife Julie Opp lived in this manor house. It was not large enough for their requirements, so they set about remodeling the stables next door. This converted dwelling became known as the "Guest House"—the name it still bears.

It is no mere insignificant annex but is almost as spacious as the manor house itself. The stables included no less than 13 loose boxes (box stalls) besides a coach house and a harness room. On the second floor were living quarters for some of the grooms and also hay lofts. This upper story has been made into a series of bedrooms reached by a long passage which is entirely a modern addition. It runs along the whole front of the house and is carried out beyond the original façade by means of wooden posts. This projection forms a pleasant loggia overlooking the garden.

Underneath what are now the bedrooms with their connecting corridor was once a harness room and a succession of open stalls. Some of these have been pressed into service as a garage, the entrance screened from the garden by a thick hedge. The other stalls in this main building were converted into a hall and kitchen. The harness room is now a delightful little study. The only reminders of its former status are a number of old horses' brasses suspended from the mantelpiece.

There are an even greater number of these old brasses in the big living room of the "Guest House." They make a decorative display hanging along the lintel of the vast fireplace. This fireplace, like many of the casement windows, was added when this wing was converted. It formerly contained the coach house and three open stalls.

The living room is the most impressive part of the general transformation which has taken place. As you pass into it from the entrance lobby, you have the feeling of stepping into some ancient baronial hall. It has the stame steep gabled roof with exposed rafters. Also the construction of the rough-hewn oaken cross beams and supports is very like many Tudor houses. There is even a minstrel's gallery at one end. This is as it should be, for this gallery is not only in keeping with the character of the place but also forms an attractive culminating feature. Nevertheless, if the members of the household wish to dine to the accompaniment of music, they introduce a purely modern element into their old-world setting, for they turn on the radio whose mechanism is hidden inside an old spinet.

This living room is that delightful sort of place where several different things can be carried on independently at the same time without interference or confusion. While a late riser lingers over a belated breakfast, someone else can be busily writing a letter in one of the deep recesses alongside the fireplace. The best lighted of these alcoves contains a desk and the other an inviting couch with an old gate-legged table within easy reach. It is a pleasant spot for reading or sewing or for an intimate tea party when, on a wintry afternoon, the log fire draws all comers within the welcome radius of its cheery blaze.

Birch Tree

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One silver birch tree grows upon my hill,
Leaning a very little toward the sun;
Its proud head tops them all; and toward each one
It nods, a bit aloof. But in the drill
Of storm and wind and rain, when all the trees
Bow this way, that way, each in perfect time,
It leads maneuvers, every pantomime
Performed with courtliness and practiced ease.
Yet now on wintry nights I see it there,
Slender and white, its garment at its feet,
And marvel, as it braves the frosty air,
How sun has compensated for the sleet.

RAMONA GRAHAM.

For a Fern Stand

We recently saw an attractive fern stand, and upon examining it, we found it was simply a length of clay pipe—the light biscuit-colored kind that is used for outlets and drainage purposes! Being larger at the end of the length, where the joint would be made with another piece of pipe, it had a good firm base. With a large potted fern on top it made a most pleasing pedestal stand.

So when construction work is being done about a home or for street work, you might save "the pieces" and place your potted plants upon them—for porch or indoor decoration.

Bulbs for Midwinter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The midwinter indoor garden may include among its bulbs amaryllis, ismene, calla—white and yellow—and lilies of the valley as well as gay tulips and hyacinths.

The showy amaryllis is a bulbous plant of easy culture. The amaryllis has made much progress in development since the "red lily" days of our grandmothers' indoor gardens and can now be bought in gorgeous shades of red and pink with exquisite markings. But the old-fashioned beloved red lily will always hold its own among the amaryllis family.

The foliage of the amaryllis should be allowed to mature after flowering in February or March. Then the pots may be plunged out of doors until frost, when they should be taken into the house, kept dry until December or later, when they may be started into growth. This attractive plant with its deep green leaves and gay flowers is a native of the Cape of Good Hope and South America.

The ismene or Peruvian daffodil, is white and in formation is most like the amaryllis. It has, however, a delightful perfume. These bulbs flower well in the indoor winter garden.

The calla is a native of Africa and was introduced into England in 1731. It is very easy of culture, requiring only as particular attention constant watering and as warm a room as can conveniently be given it. The small yellow calla is much sought after today for an unusual table decoration and a little plant that "is different" to stand about the living rooms.

Lilies of the valley grown in the outdoor or the indoor garden are always attractive. The pips should be planted in rather deep pots or bowls and kept in a dark place about two weeks before bringing them into heat and light. Plant the pips with the tips above the surface. The spikes will develop better and last much longer if grown cold.

The indoor bulb gardener should always see to it that the containers are not too shallow. They should be deep enough to accommodate the bulbs easily. Only paper-white narcissus and Chinese sacred lily do really well in water with pebbles. Pots or pans with drainage-holes are best for most bulbs.

L. S. M.

Plants and Cut Flowers Last Longer If Treated in This Way

Knack of Keeping Them Is a Loving Attention to a Few Simple Needs, Says the Horticulturist

By R. ALICE DROUGHT
Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is no magic formula by which cut flowers may be induced to prolong their beauty indefinitely, but with a little understanding and thoughtful care, they may be kept usually for a longer time than is generally considered possible. The knack for keeping them lies in loving them, understanding what they require, and carefully tending their requirements—certainly a simple procedure.

Obviously the primary requirement for cut flowers is water and plenty of it. Under ordinary circumstances, flowers should be put into cool water as soon as they come into the house. But during the winter, when the flowers are thoroughly chilled or even frost-bitten before they are delivered, they should be put in a cool, dark place to thaw. If they are frosted, they may be thawed by immersing them for a time in deep, cold water, but the blossoms should not be touched with the hands. If the flowers are merely chilled, they will usually revive by being placed where it is cool for an hour or two, before being arranged for display in vases. In this way, they gradually become accustomed to the changes in temperature from extreme cold to very warm.

Watering the flowers on their arrival is not enough, for the water should be changed once a day to preserve the freshness of the flowers. It is likewise advisable to cut a quarter or half an inch from the stems each day so that the water will reach fresh tissue. With some flowers, like the chrysanthemum, it is well to split the end of the stem about an inch, to insure the water reaching the blossom. Cut with a sharp knife or razor blade. Scissors are likely to press the stem, shutting off the water channels.

Many flowers, such as gardenias, orchids, violets, and lilies of the valley profit by being in cold air at night. These may even be put in the refrigerator from evening until morning. Most all cut flowers, carnations excepted, will preserve their freshness for a longer time if they are plunged into water the full length of the stems and put in a cold place during the night. A cool room in the basement, or a vestibule or entry is often a satisfactory place in which to put them. In the morning, then, they are ready for a change of water and rearrangement in their vases.

Keeping Fragrance of Violets

The sweet, elusive fragrance of violets may be preserved by closely covering them with waxed or tissue paper at night before they are put into cold air. Otherwise their fragrance is practically gone the second day. With violets, it is wise also to remove the cord around the bouquet at night, so that they will be assured of getting all the water they should have for preservation. When the flowers look a trifle withered, try cutting the ends of the stems and dipping the fresh ends into quite warm water. This will expand the walls of the passages in the stems so that more water can get to the blossoms.

Carnations, too, respond to warm water treatment. They suffer considerably when out of water, although they fail to show it at the time. As soon as carnations are received from the florists they should be plunged up to their necks in warm water. The fibers in the stem expand under this treatment, so that more water is drawn up through the water passages than would be the case when they are contracted by cold water. They may be kept in a cool place for an hour or two, then placed in the living room, dining room, or library. Carnations make excellent bouquets, and their keeping qualities are quite remarkable. With proper care, preservation for two and even three weeks is not unusual.

Some potted plants may be used as cut flowers with good results. Chrysanthemums, when fully developed, as most of them are now, will last longer if they are removed from the plant and kept in water in a fairly cool place. They may be kept two or three weeks after cutting, which is considerably longer than they will keep on the growing plants after they are fully developed.

Taking Care of Cyclamen

This is the season of the year when the cyclamen is in all its glory. The principal difficulty in keeping cyclamen results from improper watering. Watering should not be put directly on the center or crown, as this causes the crown to rot. These plants may be watered either by setting them in a pan of water to soak up the necessary moisture, or by carefully pouring the water around the crown instead of on top of it. Given sunlight and proper watering, the cyclamen is a profuse bloomer and will last three to four months.

The Chinese primrose is also a favorite at this time of the year. It likes neither sudden changes of temperature nor a dry atmosphere. Frequent washing of the leaves of the plants helps to preserve the freshness of the delicate blossoms, while a large bowl of water in the room, or a pan of water attached to the radiator, will help appreciably in prolonging the beauty of the plant.

They Need Light

House plants, like garden flowers, require light, water and air for maximum development and longevity. At this time of year, in northern latitudes, most plants like direct sunlight, although some of them differ in their light requirements during the spring and summer. While flowering plants, as a rule, require more sunlight than foliage plants, nevertheless foliage plants do require some sunlight. A common error is that of placing ivy or ferns on the mantelpiece, away from all available light and sunlight, and then wondering why they do not thrive. If it is desirable to have plants on mantelshelves—and it frequently adds to the attractiveness of the mantel—it is a good plan to put the plants in a sunny window for at least a part of each day, for, without sunlight, the plants are unable to manufacture the foods necessary to sustain themselves.

Potted plants, except the sansevieria and cacti, should be watered whenever the earth is dry. Sansevieria needs water about once a week, but most house plants should be watered once a day, and, if the rooms are dry and the moisture evaporates quickly, it may be necessary to water them both morning and evening. Overwatering is as bad for the plant as not watering it enough, because, if the soil becomes water-logged, the air is driven out of the soil and poor drainage results.

Washing the foliage of the plants occasionally helps to keep them fresh, for plants, as well as human beings, must have air, and they cannot breathe when their pores are clogged with dust and coal soot.

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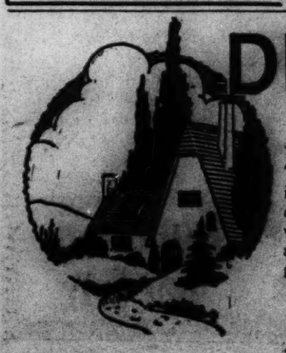
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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Boy's Room As He Likes It

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN MAKING generalizations, one finds a pleasure which is usually altogether out of proportion to the value of the opinion reached. Thus, when one says, "Oh, yes, boys and men always like red," one is far from the fact. Tastes are not so universal and simple as that.

Consequently, in making suggestions for the furnishings of a boy's room, we are aware that each boy would make his own changes in any scheme. But most boys are quicker to be aware of what they do not like, than they are to organize—in the field of decoration—what would perfectly suit them "from the ground up."

Thus in offering the following ideas we merely present schemes which will lend themselves to individual modifications and when we ourselves lean on generalizations it is with a full confession of their fallibility.

The furniture put into a boy's room is usually substantial but not handsome nor highly decorative, for the very good reason that it will have rough wear. Consequently, one may wisely choose a gay background. Where lines and proportions and textures are not exceedingly interesting, the best recourse is to color, which should be used in a dominant manner.

Consistently with this idea, the floor may be painted some gay tone. The old edict that a floor must be dark brown in order to "stay down" is no longer regarded as axiomatic. Many decorators, professional and amateur, find pleasure in designing an interesting basis of colored boards.

Different Treatments Outlined

Let us consider three color schemes for the whole room. First, brown (tête-de-negre) with peacock and gold. Second, gray with sunshine-yellow and pastel blue. Third, orange and citron with black.

With all these schemes brown would be "good" for the floor, but it would seem to the writer more interesting to paint it peacock with the first scheme; blue with the second; and with the third, black. Upon these boards may be laid in the first instance a brown rug and in the second and third instances a tan rug, of plain or figured surfaces.

From these foundations the walls can be interestingly built up. The three colors should in each case appear in the covering, which may be wall paper, made washable by one of the preparations now available; or preference might turn to one of the sturdier but more expensive scrubable fabrics. All these come in a wide variety of designs and whether a flowered, landscaped, or modernistic one is chosen should depend on the type of furniture.

Oil paint is also an excellent treatment and would be particularly attractive applied in horizontal bands of the three colors. Appreciation of the charm of the horisontal stripe is one of the contributions made to decoration by the contemporary school.

Curtains to Suit Any Scheme

With each scheme, cream, yellow or orange glass curtains of theatrical gauze, voile or marquisette, are appropriate if the exposure is not bright. In a sunny exposure a cool color such as peacock, gray or citron should be chosen. If, however, the view is attractive glass curtains may be dispensed with and side draperies used alone. These may be of monk's cloth, casement cloth or some other fabric of interesting weave and neutral tone. Self-color, in one of the shades adopted for the room, might be chosen. To use both glass curtains and side draperies seems too ornate, unless there is a group of windows.

Whether a bedstead or couch is the choice, a good mattress and box springs are to be recommended. It is a fallacy to think boys are indifferent to comfort; and, besides, only sturdy things will withstand the uses to which a boy is likely to put them.

A very important consideration in selecting furniture is to have many drawers, cupboards and chests into which things can be thrown. Shelves not occupied by books can be curtained and used for the disposal of many objects valuable in every sense except the æsthetic. Wooden and reed chests of one kind and another are excellent receptacles and also good seats. Two comfortable chairs should be provided. A stout bureau or chiffonier and a mirror are essential to the orderly toilet.

Some Practical Necessities

If no closet is present, a wardrobe must be supplied. In either case there should be plenty of padded coat hangers and trouser hangers. A shoe box or a wide shelf devoted exclusively to footwear is provision against a littered floor.

A study table of generous proportions—if the room permits—is a great comfort, for whoever had too much space for papers, pads, notebooks, textbooks and reading matter? This table should be well lighted by a reading lamp so shaded as to prevent glare. Bookshelves near it or above it are valuable. The boy may want a cabinet with glass doors for trophies and one or two racks on the wall.

To bring together these pieces of furniture it may be necessary to scrape and paint them. For use with the backgrounds suggested, the paint should be of the neutral tone in each scheme. The drawers ought to be so made as to glide easily and they should have stout pulls, perfectly secure. Covers should avoid daintiness, but arrive at interest through their weave, texture or color.

The occupant must be left free to choose his own pictures. Neither these nor any ornaments are wisely supplied by adults—least of all by female adults. There ought to be nothing in a boy's room which proclaims didactically, "This is to teach you orderliness. This is to teach you ..." It should be a place where he can relax (except for that study table) and act according to his own inclination.

Photos by courtesy of George C. Gebelein, except center above, which is by courtesy the American Art-Anderson Galleries

Upper Left—One of the earliest types of teapots was the spheroid, or melon shape, made in America as well as England. This is by the famous maker, Paul Lamerie of London and is dated 1730.

Above, Center—A pear shape was used at about the same time as the melon form. This one was made by Thawet Besley of New York, about 1730.

Above, Right—Typical of about 1765, this example is by Samuel Edwards of Boston. Here the melon shape has taken on a shallow base, while the body above is slightly concave.

At the left below are the side and top views of a teapot by Paul Revere, made probably about 1790. This is engraved with classic motives of husk and festoons.

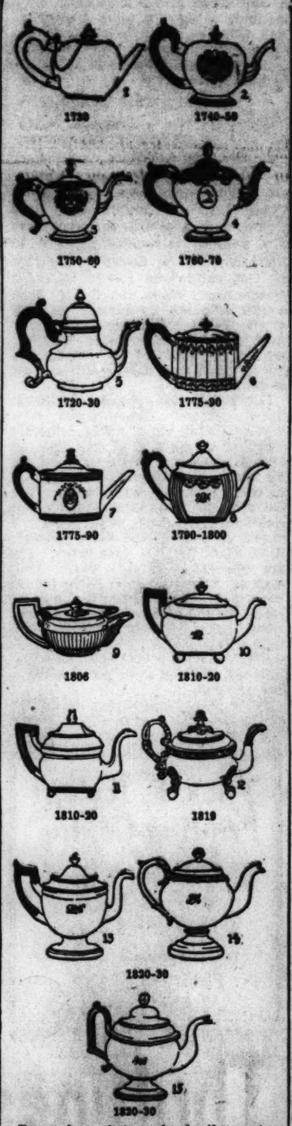
Below, Center—The influence of the Empire style is shown in the broad, low outlines of this piece, made in New York, 1810-20. Angular spout and top-heavy body supplant early curves and balance.

Below, Right—An extreme example of the loss of refinement, as lavish decoration is applied, is found in this piece, dated 1819, and made by a New York craftsman.

A Century of Silverware—1730-1830

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

NO BRANCH of collecting that is within the field classed as early American has quite the glamour that surrounds old silver. It never was common, like pewter; usually it has its maker's mark, so we are able to credit a certain piece to a definite person; often it carries the initials of distant, if not the first, owners—perhaps with a revealing inscription which attaches it to more or less important events of long past days. There are discernible characteristics that permit the probable colonial source to be stated, in the absence of a maker's mark.



Drawn from photographs, by the courtesy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts for Nos. 2 and 3; American Art-Anderson Galleries for 5, 7, 8 and 10; George C. Gebelein for 1, 4, 6, 9 and 11 to 15.

A century of silver shapes, 1730-1830

These are some of the attractions of the pursuit, although its beauty alone would hold enough incentive for its acquisition. Enough—if one's purse can wisely carry the necessary load, for its cost makes the serious collection of old silver a diversion of the affluent. Many of the pieces shown here are valued well into four figures. Fifty lots, lately sold at auction in New York, brought an average price of nearly $1400 each.

Angles of Interest Are Numerous

It is apparent that most of us will not give much attention, as probable buyers, to the subject of early American silver. Even so, this is one of the most important products of eighteenth century American craftsmen, some examples of which may have come to us or to our friends, as heirlooms if not by purchase.

Even a slight acquaintance with the makers, who wrought so differently in their several sections, will give us another basis for pleasure, as we notice how these men shaped the white metal to give the greatest beauty they could to things that were to be used in practical ways.

Tastes were not the same in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In that most showy of their domestic luxuries, silverware, we may find hints of each type's habit of mind—of the Puritan's; the Quaker's; the burgher's; the cavalier's—if we care enough for the craft to learn about such things. Acting on all these groups was the influence of the changing fashions of the home country, but that was often modified by the colonial taste, or accepted with reservations.

The Most Typical Piece

In attempting to illustrate the course of this taste through the eighteenth century, it seems that the article which would best serve the purpose is the teapot. Whatever use may have been made of it many years ago, it is now treasured for its beauty and for its value as handiwork from the days when each pitcher or plate or pot was shaped to the order of a certain person and might be the only one ever to be produced of just that size and form.

As these pots are the most numerous of all important articles of old silver, it is through them that we may hope to trace the typical contours that belong to each quarter century, closer than that for a date being often impossible with American examples. It may be found that some ancestral sugar bowl or creamer or teapot, of our own home or that of a friend, acquires more interest than it had before, as its age and its merits of style are noticed afresh.

American Dates Usually Inexact

It is only in an approximate manner that dates can be given to specific pieces of old American silver. The times when the various types were made in England is certain, for that ware is all dated, as required by law.

The earliest known pot of American make is of pear shape, similar to the sketch numbered 5, but lacking in moldings. Its date is assumed as about 1700, its maker being John Coney—1655-1722. The same pattern was common in England, dates 1717 to 1720 being found on existing specimens.

The spherical, or melon shape, belongs to the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The earliest of these were of the simplest contour, like No. 1, but a base was soon added, the lower part of the body being made smaller than before, as in 2. The cover is still flat, and it is now hinged, while it was merely held by a chain in No. 1.

The base increases in relative size during the next few years, the body is higher, the cover becomes a low dome, between 1725 and 1750. Number 4 is slightly later in type than 3, whichever one is actually the older, for 4 has the still higher domed cover and the body curve is no longer single, but a shallow ogee. An English pot of almost identical inverted pear shape bears the date letter for 1764.

So far the silversmith has formed all these teapots by long continued hammering, slowly reducing the thickness of the metal while making the hollow body. About 1770 the straight-sided pattern of the porcelain imported from China came to be copied, sheet silver allowing the bodies to be made more easily than before.

These are the times when the architectural styles of Greece and of Rome are being revived and the vogue is for furnishings that conform with the same ideals. Curiously, these pots of rectangular, non-classic profile frequently have with them creamers and sugar bowls in the shape of a Grecian urn. The exquisite No. 6, by Paul Revere, and 7, by a New York maker, are typical of the time—1775-1790.

The Period of Decadence

With these examples we come to the end of the eighteenth century, No. 8 showing the work of a New York silversmith of about 1805. This piece has pleasant curves and is well proportioned throughout, indicating originality in its designer as it deviates from earlier types. Dated 1806, 9 is by an English silversmith who was, it seems, more concerned with novelty than with precedent or simplicity.

From now the motifs of the Empire dominate for 20 years or so, resulting in such designs as the next three; 10 is the work of a New York craftsman; 11 is by Cox of Philadelphia; while 12 is also a New York piece. From the inscription on the last of these we learn that it was presented in 1819 to a ship's captain, by his passengers from London to New

This was rated a finely artistic design when it was exhibited in 1853 at New York by certain "eminent silversmiths and jewellers"

York. It is an impressive piece of workmanship, with its well modeled, but excessively ornate details.

For the next few years the styles tended to magnitude and ornament rather than to the restraint and refinement which characterized the models of a century before. Bases, some modest and others pretentious, were given to teapots, creamers and sugar bowls of silver, as well as to earthenware, china and glass. The three sketches, 13, 14 and 15, fall within the decade of 1820 to 1830, and are the work of McMullin of Philadelphia, Ball of Boston and Goff of New York.

While the sketches here show the best known types, they do not include the many variations which the independence of designers quite naturally produced. We are able, however, to trace fairly coherent developments which may be useful in determining the period of pieces lacking a date mark, as nearly all American articles do.

This brief survey of the progressive changes in the design of one article of American silver will suggest what happened to other products of that craft. Covered dishes, salvers, pitchers, sugar bowls—whatever was produced—paralleled the teapot in design. How taste changed, if not improved, in the 100 years following 1730 may be noticed from the specimens that we have pictured.

As a suggestion of the further course of fashion in this field, we show a teapot exhibited at the New York Industrial Exposition in 1853. This mid-Victorian type indicates that then designers were still getting farther and farther away from those earliest standards which we find most gracious and satisfying.

New Bathroom Curtain Fabrics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

SELECTING shower curtains as the final touch in the decorating scheme adds a special zest to the task of furnishing the bathroom, since there are now so many brilliant colors and attractive fabrics to choose from. Figured materials, with pussy willows and cat tails; with water lilies and iris; with poppies, roses, and mignonettes, trailing gracefully along the folds, are very tempting.

What qualities should be expected of good shower curtains? Certainly they must shed water to be practical; should be washable to remain fresh and inviting. In addition, they can be decorative. Their beauty will lie in the colors and in the ability of the fabric to fall in artistic folds. Some materials seem very stiff and bulky and do not hang gracefully on the rod. Others, less stiff, will fall in elegant ripples and soft folds.

Manufacturers have been casting about for some time to discover a process for making shower fabrics which would result in curtains pleasing to look at, water proof, and capable of being laundered. Rubberized curtains, for the most part, have been unsatisfactory because of their tending to dry and break and to gum together in rigid wrinkles.

Not long ago, a process was perfected by which the fabric used—whether it be cotton or the finest silk—is given a treatment with a certain crystal as a basis. This means neither rubberizing nor oiling, but utilizes a product which resists the water. It slides off leaving the curtain hanging straight and dry.

The chief beauty of this new shower-curtain material lies in its natural, cloth-like finish, with no rubbery appearance or oily gloss. When moire or taffeta is given this treatment it resembles exactly evening gown material, except that it has a slight stiffness as the result of the process. The manufacturers claim that this curtain will have no odor, that it will not crack, dry out, harden, or stiffen; that it can be laundered in tepid water with mild soap and can be ironed like a piece of cloth.

These curtains come in the usual 6-feet square size and are priced according to the basic material treated. Exquisite figured silks and plain colored moires cost around $16.50 and $17.50 a curtain. A satin front and cotton backed curtain of this type ranges around $10. Less expensive fabrics, like mercerised broadcloth, rayon cloth, and piquet, cost as low as $4.

Wall papers and window draperies to match these curtains are just coming on the market, making it possible to have bathroom walls and shower curtains done in the same design. Window curtains of this material are quite practical as the steam does not wilt them or harm them.

Another type of curtain has an oil finish and is made in all cases with Japanese silk as a base. The oil treatment seals the pores of the silk, makes it waterproof, and still preserves the bright colors. This material does not harden or become gummy, it is claimed, and can be washed when laid out on a flat surface, but can not be ironed. Two grades are made, costing about $10 and $15 each.

Still another type of shower curtain looks like cloth with no rubberized glossy finish and has been treated with a wax and an aluminum acetate, something like the process used in the old cravanette raincoat. This kind, however, is not guaranteed to stand much hot water.

If one wants to spend little money for temporary satisfaction, the rubberized curtain will answer the purpose. This was one of the first to offer its services to the bathroom, is guaranteed for only a year or so and very soon becomes stiff and gummy.

The choice between figured and plain colors will be determined by the rest of the bathroom decoration. Plain colored tile walls and floors are enhanced by a contrasting colored shower curtain and draperies having a flower motif in shades to harmonize. But where the walls are decorated or papered in water-proof figured paper, nothing could be pleasanter than a tone-tone moire silk or taffeta shower curtain.

Historic English Tapestries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AMERICAN visitors to London this winter, particularly collectors of ancient tapestry, will have an opportunity of seeing two notable panels of Elizabethan needlework which were recently sold at a famous Piccadilly auction room for £5000. They have now been acquired for the British National Collection at the Victorian and Albert Museum.

These embroidered panels were probably used as table carpets when they were made—about Shakespeare's time. They are extremely rare pieces and are said to rank as the finest examples of their kind and, until lately, were in the possession of Lord St. John of Bletso.

History tells of a visit paid to Bletso by King James I to inspect them. They have been much admired by American and other visitors when shown at recent London exhibitions, such as that at Lansdowne House.

One of the pair is beautifully embroidered in petit point, with three medallions on a diaper ground of red and yellow. One medallion shows a coat of arms, the other two pictures delightful scenes of Tudor deer feeding in an oak forest.

This entire piece, which dates from about 1550, has been described as one of the most beautiful specimens of old English tent stitch work known.

The other panel was made for the marriage, in 1602, of Oliver St. John, first Earl of Bolingbroke, with Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of William Paulet. Their arms form the center of a delicate design of oak branches and intricately wrought foliage.

"Collector."

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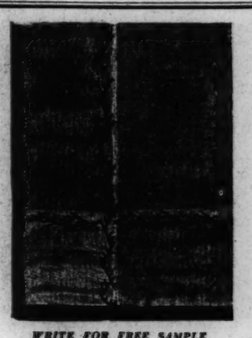
You'll like it for your own rooms, for it is a lovely neutral tone that will harmonize with any furnishings. You can take the sample and then match it in your local stores in the curtain styles and lengths you want.

It is cobweb sheer, lustrous as sunshine on dancing waters . . . hangs in even, graceful folds . . . and launders like a linen handkerchief.



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At Midwinter Sale Savings

BELMAISON has recently added a number of interesting examples to collections already rich in authentic copies of many of the best originals of the early American cabinet-maker's craft. No furniture of any land or epoch has greater distinction than this, in the lovely decorative character of its color, its very genuine if unassuming elegance, and that something native and of the soil that gives it a little of the appeal of folk music and all folk art. It is admirably durable, too. It looks well alone, and mingles harmoniously with the less formal 18th and early 19th century furniture of other countries. Because our ancestors, like ourselves, had space-saving problems it proves the happiest of solutions for the small house or apartment. And the extremely low prices at which it is now to be bought give it advantages not easy to match.

An interesting piece new to these collections is the Martha Washington maple armchair illustrated, covered in glazed chintz, in a charming pattern of the period, in soft tones of peach and beige. The chair exists in two sizes. The larger. Regular price, $150. Midwinter sale price, $120. The smaller. Regular price, $110. Midwinter sale price, $88.

Other examples of lowered prices

Maple Spool-Turned Bed, 3 feet 3 inches wide. Regular price, $100. Midwinter sale price, $80.

Maple Dresser with open shelves—6 feet 3 inches high, 4 feet 4 inches wide. Regular price, $180. Midwinter sale price, $140.

Small Maple Chest of Drawers. Regular price, $85. Midwinter sale price, $65.

Birch Windsor Armchair, finished maple. Regular price, $16. Midwinter sale price, $12.

Maple Tavern Table, 6 feet long, 32 inches wide. Regular price, $120. Midwinter sale price, $95.

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EDUCATIONAL

Two Good Reasons Why There Is No Crime Wave in Milwaukee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Milwaukee

WHEN criminologists of the country hear that Milwaukee has no crime wave, and that juvenile delinquency here has decreased steadily during the last 15 years, they naturally seek an explanation. Milwaukee answers by showing how it is helping underprivileged boys and girls to earn a good living in an honest way by the projects of its Newsboys' Republic and the program of its vocational school.

The Newsboys' Republic came into existence because of a Wisconsin law which demands that every street trader under 17, whether he sells or delivers papers or magazines or engages in bootblacking, be licensed. He must be at least 12 years old and he is not allowed to sell on the street before 5 a. m. or after 7:30 p. m. A street trader must wear his badge, stamped with his license number, in plain sight and must keep his license permit on his person while working.

Careful Checking Up

Strict observance of the street trades law is made possible through systematic check-ups and through the coöperation of principals and teachers throughout the city.

"During a typical school week," explained Miss Dorothy Enderis, head of the extension department of Milwaukee schools, "a boy spends 25 hours in his school work and 22 hours at his street trade. Realizing the tremendous influence which this work has on young lives, we are striving to make the experience count for mental and moral growth. Through the character-building projects of the Newsboys' Republic and the activities of the smaller newsboys' clubs in the individual schools, we are helping to combat the many destructive experiences and the temptations to which these miniature business men are subject."

The Republic, with a government patterned after that of the United States, annually elects a president, vice-president, governors from various city districts, senators and representatives. There are two political parties—with platforms. Any bona fide street trader, as might be expected in a true republic, may become a candidate for office.

The President's Inauguration Party, held every fall, starts the season with real pomp and circumstance. Then there is always the winter sports frolic, the hobby show, the track and stunt meet. There are indoor swimming meets, picnics, banquets and luncheons. During 1929, the street trades office made direct, personal contacts with more than 2000 street traders through contests and frolics. Teachers and counselors are always in attendance at celebrations.

The mouthpiece of the Republic, the Newsboys' World, is published monthly. It's editorial staff consists of boys who have shown themselves specially adapted to this work in their various schools, and who are interested in journalism. It contains editorials, news items relative to street trades, social, club and athletic activities. More than 2900 newsboys read the World during the past year.

A Great Educational Achievement

Through an effective functioning of another educational law, the work of the Vocational School has become a civic glory.

A child may start earning at 14. If he does, he is allowed to work only half time until he is 16. The rest of his time must be spent in study. Between the years of 16 and 18 he must spend at least one day of each week in school. These groups form enrollment of the Vocational School.

The fame of this school with its laboratories, workshops, libraries, cafeterias and theater has spread far and wide. Europe points to it as the world's outstanding achievement in continuation schools. This $5,000,000 plant, which is seven stories high and occupies a large down-town city block, had its beginning 19 years ago in a single room. Its enrollment now is 20 000.

Robert L. Cooley, the director, who started its progress from that first small room, does not dwell on the grandeur of its cost nor the glory of its dimensions. He will tell you instead what the school is actually doing to make life richer, finer, and happier for those whom education was formerly ignoring.

"I believe," remarked Mr. Cooley, "the most wicked, careless, wasteful thing which confronts us in the study of youth problems today is the way in which our juveniles have been oriented into the working world, even if one considers it merely from the economic standpoint, without reference to salvation or citizenship. By paying more attention to the needs of this great group between the ages of 14 to 18, we are helping concretely to combat the menace of juvenile crime. We are interested in every phase of the lives of our students here—mental, moral or social. Our courses include the simplest, most elementary studies for which there is a need, as well as the advanced subjects. Out of the needs of our students have we built up our curriculum."

Eighty Courses

There are 80 distinct courses offered at the vocational school, and the shops, workrooms and recitation classes are teeming with interest and enthusiasm. A boy may study engraving, sheet metal work or engineering. He may choose barbering, paper hanging, bank clerking or real estate. The courses for girls vary from home management to commercial and industrial work. That emphasis is placed upon the cultural aspects of education as well, is evidenced by the group of special teachers whose entire time at the school is spent in reading guidance, by the concerts of the music students, and the exhibitions of those who form the art classes. A new course is added when 12 or more students request it. The faculty numbers 270, half of whom are women.

"We have been very fortunate," remarked Mr. Cooley, "in not being hampered by tradition. One thing that has contributed largely to our success is the fact that when a certain policy was seen to be impractical for our needs, we could drop it at once and substitute something better. There was no precedent in our school to keep us from finding jobs for our young people, and we have a happily functioning guidance and placement bureau."

In this department six of the workers spend half their time contacting with the industrial field, studying needs there and the rest of the time in counseling students. Positions for more than 3000 were found last year.

Mrs. Cora Belding, dean of young women, cited many cases where girl students, through the aid of this school, had overcome handicaps and made happy adjustments. "Sometimes their whole lives are transformed just by hitting upon the thing they enjoy doing most—the work in which they can express themselves," she said. "If one can give a student something to do, something creative, crime is out of the picture. Even after our girls marry, they come back again and again for friendly talks and advice. We often help them in planning budgets, in managing to wipe out debts and the like. It is the knowledge that they have our backing always—that we are ever ready to listen and to understand, that keeps them, in moments of stress, from doing the desperate thing.

"I believe our student self-government association, recently organized, will be a splendid help in the teaching of citizenship. One of the members of our high council is a Communist—think of that! He's a fine, intelligent lad. With his environment I should have been a Communist, too, I believe. Little by little we are changing his viewpoint. He will leave us with different ideas. And what a power for good he will be in his group."

Mr. Cooley, originator and director of vocational activities, summed it up: "Crime is usually an economic manifestation. People are tempted to take when they don't have. But if we can open up the way to right living, if we toward righting many wrongs. There can keep the economic side well ordered and just, we will have gone far is talk nowadays of 'education for leisure.' Too many millions of boys and girls in the United States have no leisure time. Here, at least, we have legislated a little leisure into young lives. And, too, the fact that all in Wisconsin under 18 are on a five-day-a-week working basis means more positions for more people."

Boy Interested in the Natural Sciences

Dear Dean:

I am 17 years old and have only one more year before I will graduate from high school. I like my studies and am very much interested in my courses in science. I have had general science and I like botany best. I have experimented with the growing of plants and have had a good garden each summer.

My high school science teacher says that I ought to become a scientist. I expect to take physics and chemistry next year. My father is a chemist and he promises to fit up a laboratory in the basement of our house for me. I like to experiment and have built several radio sets, made model airplanes, and repaired automobiles.

I would like some information concerning research work in the various sciences. I went through a research laboratory with my father recently. I don't think I want to be an engineer. I would like to be a research man. How can I do this?

Very truly yours, Bill

Dear Bill:

You have a wise father. Your letter reminds me of the account Benjamin Franklin gave in his autobiography of how his father took him around to observe at first hand the world of work.

The National Research Council has published a series of bulletins "intended to explain to university students, approaching the time of decision concerning a career, the opportunities open to such students for scholarly careers in the various physical and biological sciences and their applications." While these are intended for students who have completed from two to four years of college work with special attention to and interest in the sciences, I feel sure that the bulletins entitled "Botanical Research as a Career," and "Zoölogical Research as a Career" would have some things in them that would interest you now.

Botany, with its various specialties, includes: ecology, or the study of the response of plants to their environment; plant physiology, or the study of how plants live and work; morphology, or the study of plant tissues and structures; taxonomy, or the classification of plants; pathology, or the study of plant diseases; paleobotany, or the study of fossil plants, and forestry, or the handling of forest crops. All are described as fields of research by the author of the bulletin on botany, Dr. John M. Coulter, professor of botany in the University of Chicago.

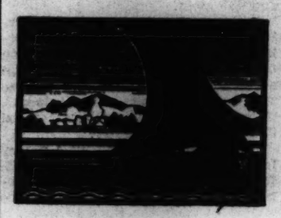
Your big job right now is to complete your high school course. You could then enter college and major in botany, chemistry, physics, mathematics or any other field. You would not need to decide this in most colleges until the end of your freshman year.

You might send for the bulletins of the colleges of agriculture of one or two state universities or of state agricultural colleges not connected with universities. Botany, zoölogy and chemistry are the basic sciences in courses in agriculture, and many graduates of these colleges become research workers in state universities, agricultural experiment stations, state departments of agriculture, and in industry.

Perhaps your father can secure from the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., from your library, or from your state university, copies of the research bulletins to which I have referred.

Remember well, however, that while these will be of help to you, a necessary preliminary to research work that will "extend the boundaries of human knowledge and make large contributions to human welfare" is a thorough training in the fundamental sciences. This can be obtained in any good college.

Sincerely, Harry E. Stone, Dean of Men, the West Virginia University.



Woodcut of Bruno Bramanti Used as an Illustration in One of the New Fascist School Books.

Italy Making Beautiful Books for State Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Florence

THE elementary schools in Italy, by the wish of the Fascist Government, are now to use one type of book for each class. Up to now teachers were able, within certain limits, to choose the books they considered the best, and practically every year the textbooks were changed, to the great inconvenience of parents who, for years, have clamored for this state of affairs to be altered.

Now they will be saved much unnecessary expense, as the books, being standardized for each class, can be used by successive members of a family. These books, definitely Fascist in their teaching, are the work of scholars and artists, and must have an influence on the taste of the growing generation. They are well printed, and well bound, with "Libreria dello Stato, Roma. Anno IX" (The State Library, Rome. Year 9) printed at the foot of the cover, and at the back is the device of the Fascio in a circle, surmounted with the letters L. D. S. Only inside the volume is any indication given of the publisher responsible for the book, and most of the well-known publishers of Italy have undertaken to print these useful and beautiful books.

The illustrations are of a high order, some being fine wood engravings by Bruno Bramanti; others, in color, for the youngest class, by della Torre, are particularly successful.

Benjamin Franklin and Beer

IN AN AGE when drinking and its evils were common the young Benjamin Franklin saw a better way of life and practised it. He was liked and influential among his associates because in his thoughtful and kindly way he stood for something higher. In his autobiography he writes of his experience in Watt's Printing House in London: At my first admission into this printing house I took to working at press, imagining I felt a want of the bodily exercise I had been us'd to in America, where presswork is mix'd with composing. I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great guzzlers of beer. On occasion, I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands. They wondered to see, from this and several instances, that the *Water-American*, as they called me, was *stronger* than themselves, who drank *strong* beer! We had an alehouse boy who attended always in the house to supply the workmen. My companion at the press drank every day a pint before breakfast, a pint at breakfast with his bread and cheese, a pint between breakfast and dinner, a pint in the afternoon about six o'clock and another when he had done his day's work. I thought it a detestable custom; but it was necessary, he suppos'd, to drink *strong* beer, that he might be *strong* to labor. I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain or flour of the barley dissolved in the water in which it was made; that there was more flour in a pennyworth of bread; and therefore, if he would eat that with a pint of water, it would give him more strength than a quart of beer. He drank on, however, and had four to five shillings to pay out of his wages every Saturday night for that muddling liquor; an expense I was free from. And thus these poor devils keep themselves always under.

[This poster for classroom use is from THE JOURNAL of the National Education Association. Copies on art paper: 20 for $1; 34 per 100; $28 per 1000. No. 2034]

The American Student

As Found in a Large Women's College

"What the College Student Is After" Series—No. 6

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

By JANET MABIE

STAFF WRITER OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO aspects in particular strike the casual visitor at Smith College immediately: The student body is an excellent picture of the British phrase "Look sharp, now." The college administration seems to have achieved a singular success in supplying a constant flow of stimuli to student energy.

When the visitor arrives at Smith he does not have to dig long to find out that there are more things "going on" than he can possibly assimilate. An impressionist could, no doubt, do a painting of Smith College. It would be all bright, strong colors in strong, straightforward blocs. Without asking any administrative officer, I should be willing to believe that the percentage of laziness here is far less than at most colleges. I should think the girl who goes to Smith wanting to loaf must have to work hard getting a chance to.

I saw examples of student purpose being exerted in scores of ways. I heard of students undertaking all sorts of things, in the line of self-imposed intellectual discipline and pursuit, that nothing in the curriculum even hinted at their being obliged to do. As I walked up the broad Main Street toward the rise of the hill that marks the approach to the campus I felt a distinct something in the air, an academic noise of busyness, if I may put it that way. True, it was just the feeling you sometimes get in a place where quantities of vital things are going on. Intangible, yes. But possible to translate, with a little thought and following along the line, into a definite "set."

Field Work in Geology

A group of girls who had flown in the face of the convention that girls are no good at the field work of geology were sorting over and correlating the results of several weeks' study in the Black Hills region of South Dakota and in Wyoming. They had been studying types of mineralization, collecting types of regional minerals. They weren't saying, "There, couldn't we?" They had just gone out and done it and were addressing themselves to the arrangement of their finds without any fuss.

There were some girls who had had an ambition to study at the Sorbonne and to do more than that. Before they went to the Sorbonne they wanted to steep themselves in day-in, day-out French family life. So they went for a couple of months to the University of Grenoble and, instead of living in hotels, they got themselves taken into average French families. They talked, and ate, and thought French. They went to theaters and the opera and wheedled an expert into special lectures at the Louvre for them. And when it was time to enter the Sorbonne they had what they called an "extra dye."

I wonder how much people realize, in general, that the idea of an industrious life and hard work is prominent in undergraduate thought at Smith. I know of a group of 280 girls who divided up among themselves 26 types of gainful occupation for the summer months. They earned something like $30,000 and, to hear them, there was extraordinarily little drudgery connected with the matter, even granting that, when it's summer, a wholesome-minded college girl wants to dance, and go canoeing and go on picnics and play golf and tennis and swim.

Smith College girls are not permitted to have cars at Northampton. Nor are they permitted to go automobiling after dark without chaperones. They are permitted to have bicycles. You see this relic of what are fondly called the gay '90's lying about on lawns, propped against houses, piled on porches or stacked in cellars and entryways. Indeed, if you hail from a neighborhood whose people do not go scudding about on bicycles, you must look sharp if you don't mean to give out some uncouth noise when a junior or a soph goes wheeling by you with a little windy whine of tires. The "town people" know how to detect the sound some distance off. Sound of big bikes and little bikes, of fine, scarlet bikes with little nickelplated French horns and sad-looking but still active bikes whose paint is scratched but whose tires are willing.

Modest Upkeep

The upkeep of bicycles is modest, so perhaps that is some explanation of the reason for most undergraduates being agreed that $50 a month at the outside does very well for spending money. Plenty manage on a good deal less. The discussion about the wisdom of a girl "working her way through" is frequent at Smith. Points are brought up about its tending to promote a feeling of inferiority among the girls, and to result in a social reticence that is at variance with the purpose of coming to college. But it is generally admitted to be a difficult question to settle, for or against, and it stays "under discussion." The deans tend to regulate it, with careful investigation and advice as to the amount of work to be undertaken by a student, and the type for which she is suited by physical endowment and the exactions of her schedule.

I like to think of a figure given out by the Northampton postmaster about college mail. The average daily mail collected from and put into student boxes is 11,000. It seems to me an interesting addition to discussion about college training girls for life. Letter writing is sometimes referred to as a "lost art." Those who hope for the preservation and extension of the amenities of life in what is dampeningly referred to as "the machine age," will be pleased that girls in college are apparently not forgetting how to write letters, even if their letters do tend to have to do with the need for an extra check to cover an unforeseen hiatus, or to inquire whatever happened to cook while she was making the last fudge cake.

The idea of Smith College belonged to L. Clark Seelye. Three years before the college was actually in existence he was elected its president. He believed woman's intelligence was capable of receiving and profiting by precisely the same kind of training as is at the command of men. He thought "too many of the grandest creations of the human intellect are embodied in the fine arts to remain unnoticed by an institution seeking to foster the highest mental culture." Accordingly, and not without astounding some who fancied themselves as educational giants, President Seelye said that music and study in the other arts should count as credit for the academic degree.

First of All—Cultural

Not that Smith is a college to make musicians, painters or sculptors more than it is a college to make astronomers, wives, mothers, poets, novelists, philosophers, economists or physicists. It was and is a college girls go to to get that expansive and thorough education that is cultural, which is, in itself, the best preparation for any calling. President Seelye never found any reason to change his opinion that, as he looked after students, departing at the conclusion of four years of training based on this idea, he was seeing girls go out, either to careers in homes of their own or in offices in the fields of the professions, better fitted to do their jobs because they had been received into fellowship with the esthetic side of the intelligence.

Recalling the originality and excellences of Robert Frost's theory of "education by presence," whereby the mere presence on the campus of scholars in major lines would, even though the scholars never took textbook in hand to conduct orthodox classes in classrooms, color undergraduate experience with lasting benefit, you see in William Allen Nielson an excellence example of this theory.

To be sure President Neilson is a good deal beside a mere "presence" on the campus. You can see his fingers in a thousand student situations. Though it is customary to call a man in his position "Prexy" I shouldn't wonder if he is often alluded to by the students as Bill, and I am sure if this is so he knows about it, and it doesn't upset his academic dignity or power in the least. His administration seems to be a good deal like a live wire lying in the street on an icy day. It snaps and crackles, with points of peacock blue and silver and the glint of fire. It has the power to set things beneficially afire. It never flags. It has wit and humor. It has a perfectly apparent pulse, carrying it on. I think William Allen Nelson can never have been bored in his life. I shouldn't wonder if this is one reason why there is a conspicuous leaven at Smith of student originality, and creative purpose and those other elements which have made the college the largest college for girls in the world.

Artist Deliberately Turns Gallery Guide

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Vienna

WILHELM DESSAUER an Austrian painter and art expert, has deliberately discarded the brush, after 20 years' work, in order to devote himself to awakening and cultivating in the people a deeper understanding of the fine arts. His great grief, he explained to a Monitor representative, has always been that the majority of sightseers and gallery-trotters were unable to appreciate properly the beauty and grandeur displayed before their eyes simply because they had not been taught to look at them in the right manner. The average gallery-guide or even scholar-guide, giving dry historical data, names of styles and schools, did very little to open the spectator's eyes to the wealth of hidden charms in a work of art, to the subtleties of the technique and peculiarities of the various materials used.

"The great thing," Mr. Dessauer said, "is to make the beholder apprehend what the artist originally felt. You must get him into the artistic and cultural atmosphere of the period. Let him, as it were, watch the work in the making and follow its development. Draw his attention to the fundamental kinship between all branches of art, hint at the parallels with musical composition, let him trace the rhythm and harmony of coloring and movement, make him compare the patches of light, varying in size and intensity, in a picture with musical notes, full notes, half notes, crotchets; try to inspire him with some of the artist's enthusiasm when conceiving, designing and executing his plan; but be careful not to put yourself in the limelight, remember that you are only a means to an end."

Lecture excursions, some of them run on similar lines, have been given before, but it must be acknowledged that Wilhelm Dessauer's enthusiasm and the novelty of the method introduced by him have given a fresh impetus to the movement. The number of "art excursionists" has risen considerably in Vienna since he began conducting, and his example and method have been imitated by others. To begin with, applicants for membership were limited to 30 or 40 persons for each of the 70 art excursions arranged during the course of a year. The actual attendance, however, eventually rose to between 70 and 100. Listeners agreed that here at last was a guide with whom you got into immediate touch, who did not mind being questioned and who assured enjoyment of a picture or piece of sculpture.

Still Mr. Dessauer does not appear satisfied. Wishing to widen the range of art lovers, he has hit on another scheme to enable those residing abroad to deepen and cultivate their artistic taste. To this end he is about to finish a historic novel, titled "The Tyrant," the scene of which is laid in Salzburg, the action taking place in the days of transition between the renaissance and the baroque period. His book is designed to convey, through its milieu and descriptive power, a picture of that time, to develop love of art and to train people, in an unobtrusive and pleasant manner, to study works of art for themselves.

For Fathers of College Boys

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHOULD I go to college? is a question for every high-school boy to face squarely. Are you as a father qualified to help your son to come to an honest, clean-cut decision? There is a book which came off the press last autumn that contains a heap of common sense.

Often the parent who has not been to college is apt to feel that if his son should go it would be as though the latter had stepped into another world, so that father and son would grow further and further apart; but this book, "Life in College," by Christian Gauss, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, at $2.50, shows how this need not be so. The parent who has been to college knows that college ways have been changing fast, that when he was in college he had an entirely different viewpoint about college from the one he has now. He therefore is looking for the authoritative story of college as it is today. This parent finds in Dean Gauss of Princeton University an uncommonly wise and sympathetic friend.

The dean in grateful recognition dedicates his book to the undergraduate "malefactors" with whom he has had so many intimate experiences, calling them frank, honest, generous and sportsmanlike. If this book is indicative of the actual attitude of most deans toward their students, then parents can be tremendously thankful for a group of very human, intelligent, even fatherly educators. "Life in College" is valuable equally to father and son. In the chapter on "The Freshman and His Father," Dean Gauss quickly reveals the vital part played by social relationships in a boy's student career. For one thing it is important that normal family connections be maintained. There are ways in which a father can mean much to a boy in college. The father may not have attended college, over 70 per cent of them have not, but a father, if he only knew it, can always give a son the same friendly concern and man-to-man interest that he would were the two in business together. The dean has never known a college boy to blame his parents for being poor, but many a student has lost heart and given up on account of an unhappy home situation. A boy wants, almost more than anything else, to be able to respect his father and his mother and his home.

It is perhaps true that there are more boys who ought not go to college than there are who ought. The boy who should not go should be saved the experience of failing in a place where he does not belong. Dean Gauss has much to say on "Why Students Fail," "Mistakes of Fathers," "Mistakes of Mothers." It never pays to force a boy into the taking of a course. Quite a point is made by the Dean of the fact that one must not attempt to invade the personality of another, even though that other be one's own son. "This is something which, in human relationships, can never be done," concludes the writer of this book.

The oversolicitous mother, the "mamma's boy," are dealt with pointedly, openly and good-humoredly. After two rather serious episodes at one time, Dean Gauss wrote in his diary, "American undergraduates are overmothered." There are many reasons why a boy in college should, in every instance possible, be helped by the father rather than the mother. Though some of the reasons are because of the boy's youthful fears and prejudices, they call for consideration.

The reader is made to see more clearly the romance of going to college as lived and gloried in by the student; the comedy to be found in the present-day custom of overemphasizing leadership; why sophomores often think the thing to do is to revolt, and why undergraduates everywhere have a code which is considered "the thing."

In all seriousness the author presents at the end of the book a thought-provoking examination for parents. If accepted with real appreciation this last chapter can be exceedingly refreshing and enjoyable.

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THE HOME FORUM

Guardians of Genius

ANYONE who has the habit of taking down books at random from the open shelves of a large library must have been struck by the uniform wording of dedications: "To —— without whose help and encouragement this book would never have been written." One might almost suspect that a printed form had been bought at a stationer's and the initials or the name of the helpful and encouraging friend filled in. Such is not of course, the explanation. The explanation is that within call of every artist-writer there usually hovers some steadfast and discerning friend who makes himself (usually herself) the guardian of the sacred flame of genius, who shields it from rain and pelting hail, and wild winds; who breathes upon its embers when they grow gray.

The needs of the original writer are many. Sometimes an author (one speaks of writers rather than painters or musicians only because writers have always been more articulate) is in need of quiet and protection from the world. Sometimes he merely needs practical assistance in getting his work published. Often he needs contact with someone who believes in his talent. Back of all the initials and the names in the dedications are actual persons who have filled these needs, and, so, in a modest way have become coproducers through their rôle of guardians of genius.

I recommend, to anyone with a bent for collecting, a search for these shadowy characters, delightful and endearing, scattered all through the history of letters, without whose wisdom and sympathy the world would have been the poorer. The result, I promise him, will be fully as interesting as any quest for old china or glass or rare editions.

One could hardly do better than to begin his collection with the gentle guardian of the talent of the eighteenth-century poet, William Cowper. Cowper was such a pathetic figure, so unfitted for the rough and tumble of the world that one can scarcely imagine him writing poems, in the meanwhile making his livelihood in some more remunerative profession, without the loving protection and friendly aid of some more practical friend. Cowper was always rich in friends but chief among them must ever stand as the guardian of his genius—Mary Unwin. He knew her first as the wife of a clergyman and the happy mother of children who welcomed him into their home. But long after time had scattered Mary Unwin's family she stood by the poet. He lived in her house. Her time was his. She secured for him long, quiet days and happy evenings by the hearth. When melancholy claimed him she furnished him cheer. Well did Cowper know her value. In more than one poem he celebrates his friend.

Another friend, Lady Austen, had her part in blowing on the coals of Cowper's genius. Her reign, compared to Mary Unwin's was short-lived yet the world must ever be grateful to her. Lady Austen was gay and ornamental. She lightened Cowper's mood at once. She was a most welcome addition to his small circle of friends. She it was who told him the story of John Gilpin in a friendly effort to arouse him from dejection and was so successful that Cowper broke into convulsions of laughter which lasted half the night. The ballad since known to all the world, that begins so blithely:

John Gilpin was a citizen
Of credit and renown,
A train-band captain eke was he
Of famous London town—

was the result of her endeavor to lighten his mood. But Lady Austen with all her gifts lacked one that unfitted her for being a true guardian of genius, she was not sufficiently self-effacing. It amused her to amuse Cowper, it did not amuse her to be neglected for his muse. Cowper chafed under her constant demands upon his time and gradually the friendship dwindled. Mary Unwin, the faithful, remained.

A true guardian of genius we find rather unexpectedly in a man, himself a writer, whom we might well excuse for not losing himself in another's fortunes. The guardian was Edward Garnett, English man of letters, and the genius he served was none other than Joseph Conrad. When the two first met, Garnett was merely a young man reading for a publishing house, Conrad only a strange young Polish seaman who had submitted to Garnett's house a novel written in English—"Almayer's Folly." Garnett had recommended the story for publication and afterward made it a point to meet the author. He found him reserved and proud and despondent. "I don't expect to write again," Conrad flung at him. "It is likely that I shall soon be going to sea." Whether he would have adhered to this decision or not we have no means of knowing, but certain it is that at this moment Garnett bent all his energies to keep the sputtering flame of genius alive. For many years the bond between them was a strong one. Conrad's letters abound in expressions of gratitude and devotion for every sort of assistance, criticism, appreciation, help in interesting publishers, even such humble service as lifting from him the burden of arranging and ordering a dinner party! Among many tributes to Garnett in Conrad's letters we find these golden words:

"Your appreciation has for me all the subtle and penetrating delight of unexpected good fortune—of some fabulously lucky accident like the finding of a gold nugget in a deserted claim, like the gleam of a big diamond in a handful of blue earth."

If Wordsworth had been forced to select some figure to epitomize that gentle guardian of his genius, his sister Dorothy, he would not have chosen a nugget of gold, or even a great diamond. It would have been rather some dancing flower, perhaps one of those gay daffodils he immortalized. No would-be collector of the friends of genius can afford to miss knowing Wordsworth's sister. Wordsworth again and again acknowledged his debt to her as a coworker. To her and the poet Coleridge he attributed his greatest mental inspiration. Dorothy's services to him were manifold. She was his housekeeper for many years, and as they were poor this meant much humble service. She copied his poems. She was ever a willing amanuensis. She walked with him, sometimes thirty miles at a stretch. She talked with him as an equal, but above all she softened his stern character. She directed his attention to the gentler aspects of nature. Well Wordsworth knew his debt. Again and again we find mention of her and her influence in his poems. No more beautiful tribute was ever penned, I think, than the lines of thanksgiving for her many years of tender guardianship which run:

Thanks to the bounteous Giver of all good!
That the beloved sister in whose sight
Those days were passed, now speaking a voice
Of sudden admonition—like a brook
That did but cross a lonely road, now
Is seen, heard felt, and caught at every turn,
Companion never lost through many a league—
Maintained a saving intercourse
With my true self; for though, bedimmed and changed
Much, as it seemed, I was no further changed
Than as a clouded, and a waning moon;
She in the midst of all preserved me still
A poet; made me seek beneath the name
And that alone, my office upon earth.

And so the list of the guardians of genius runs on. The collector of the stories behind the dedications may choose, when he wearies of the pursuit, to befriend some struggling talent himself; may sometime, somewhere, find the occasion to say just the hearty encouraging word, or offer just the right seat by his hospitable fire, that may be instrumental in giving some latent or struggling genius the courage to carry on. May his reward then be to find his initials on the fly leaf of some worthy work in that familiar form, "To —— without whose help and encouragement this book would never have been written." O. R. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Phillips Brooks at Farringford

Farringford, Freshwater
Isle of Wight, June 22, 1883

Dear Mary,—

Here is another place which seems interesting enough to be worthy of a few lines to you. Besides, it is the home of a brother poet of yours, for Tennyson is sleeping somewhere downstairs, and that will interest you. So as they do not have any breakfast until half past nine, and I am up and dressed at eight, here goes for a little letter.

I came down here yesterday, a long three hours run from London, through a very pretty country, passing Winchester cathedral and other attractive things upon the way. At last we crossed the Channel in a little cockleshell of a steamboat, and landed at Yarmouth, where Hallam Tennyson was waiting for me with the carriage. Then a pretty drive over the Downs, with two or three small villages upon the way, brought us, in about three miles, to this house. Here the great poet lives. He is finer than his pictures, a man of good six feet and over. . . .

The house is a delightful old rambling thing, whose geography one never learns, not elegant but very comfortable, covered with pictures inside and ivies outside, with superb ilexes and other trees about it, and lovely places of view over the Channel here and there.

He was just as good as he could be, and we all went to a place behind the house, where the trees leave a large circle, with beautiful grass, and tables and chairs scattered about. Here we sat down and talked. . . . After dinner Tennyson and I went up to the study again, and I had him to myself for two or three hours. . . . He talked of metaphysics, and poetry, and religion, his own life, and Hallam, and all the poems. It was very delightful, for he was gentle, and reverent, and tender, and hopeful. Then we went down to the drawing-room, where the rest were, and he read his poetry to us till the clock said twelve. . . .

They had the prettiest way at dinner of getting up before the fruit came and going into the drawing-room, where there was a fresh table spread by the window, looking out on the lawn and Channel.—From "Letters of Travel," by PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Ship Chandlers Row. From a Painting by Robert Spencer

Courtesy of Phillips Memorial Collection

The Balloon Man

Your first vision of him as you swing around the corner a block or two above where he usually stands, is a swaying mass of bright gay colors—shapes of gorgeous blue and brilliant yellow, flashing red and vivid green, gleaming silver and delicate mauve; all of them catching the pale light of the winter sun on their rounded faces, holding it close for a moment or two as if to kiss into it some of their own warm and jovial spirit, and then throwing it off again at every imaginable angle as they dance and jiggle to the tune of the boisterous wind which comes tumbling gleefully around the end of the old tall house with its high privet hedge; a fanciful, whimsical kind of wind, playing hide and seek with itself between the bare branches and twigs of the bushes in the garden, while the gay balloons dance and jiggle and nudge one another in broad good humor.

As the Ballon Man stoops to meet eager, upward-stretching little hands clapping together in childish ecstacy, the gay balloons, joyously responding to the mischievous whisperings of the playful wind, make a great to-do of tugging and bobbing and bouncing up and down at the end of their strings—as if trying to fly away and laughing all over their jolly faces at the shrieks of delight their antics call forth!

Then one balloon, firm-grasped in some fortunate little hand, goes prancing and skipping away down the street with its new-found friend, nodding back at its fellows as if hoping that they too will soon be nodding and jigging away.

As this specially chosen balloon races after its small and excited owner, gaily bobbing along behind at the end of its string while its late companions cluster and curtsey together in a cheery good-by, the wind comes frolicking round the corner again, scattering movement and liveliness among the remaining balloons.

Then with a sudden capricious fling, it darts from the dancing balloons to caress, with soft cool touches, the rosy cheeks of the balloon man standing in kindly patience awaiting his next visitor. With straying fingers it gently lifts the ear-flaps of his astrakhan, peeps teasingly halfway underneath, turns sharply about and with headlong abandon darts swiftly to the top of his fur cap, dancing and careering about and weaving all sorts of fantastic patterns as it ripples, soft as thistle-down, now this way and that, in and out among the fur!

Then a sudden hop, skip and jump, and it is back again among the balloons, tickling them into great bubbling and bobbing and dancing as it hops and skips lightly from one to another, like a brownie playing hop o' my thumb! Then it dashes off to play "tag" with the gay balloon just tied by the balloon man to the door handle of the big limousine that glided silently alongside a moment ago and which now glides away again amid shrieks of childish merriment, while gay balloons jiggle to the wind's frolic and mirth.

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It so nicely binds it round,
You can scarcely tell it from the branch,
as you stand upon the ground;
And from the thick grey mullein leaf,
It takes the wooly down,
And from the young and tender fern,
Its covering soft and brown—
And with them lines its little nest,
Where its two white eggs are laid,
When the daisy waves its silver plume
Upon the grassy glade.

—JOHN WESTALL, in "Wayside Poems."

Penguins on Parade

The sea, indeed, is the greatest and never-failing source of entertainment for the penguins. There, at their very doorsteps, are all the delights of a seaside holiday. There is a regular bathing parade every morning. . . . I could never discover whether or not there was a fixed time for it. But early in the morning, if you were, let us say, on that part of the island which I called "Salisbury Plain"—acres of flat, earthy sand, dotted with low bushes and very thick indeed with nesting burrows—you would see penguins come out of their homes and set off. . . . Suppose we follow this family that has just left its nest. The two chicks lead the way, the younger looking extremely eager about it all and inclined to race on ahead, the other—his senior by exactly three days—looking pleased but just a trifle superior. Then come father and mother, always watchful, but with expressions which seem to suggest that they are only going down to the beach for the sake of the children—though that, of course, is entirely untrue. The sight of the family parade makes other penguins look up and realize what time of day it is: in a minute or two they will leave their other interests and follow.—From "The Island of the Penguins," by CHARLES KNIGHTON.

„Erhebet eure Häupter"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

NICHT wenige Menschen pflegen, wenn sie sich in der Welt umsehen, zu sagen, daß wir in unruhigen Zeiten leben. Diejenigen, deren Erfahrungen eine Reihe von Jahren zurückreichen, können sich anscheinend in der Ansicht bestärkt sehen, daß unsere Zeit unruhiger ist und mehr Verbrechen und Unheil, mehr Aufsehenerregendes sowohl an Bösem als auch an Gutem aufweist als jede frühere Zeit. Manche Leute fragen sich daher, ob wir nicht vielleicht doch einer Weltumwälzung irgend welcher Art schließlich entgegeneilen. Andere, die nicht so schwarz sehen, haben wohl das Empfinden, daß wir an der Schwelle neuer Entwicklungen stehen, deren Art sich zunächst nur vermuten läßt.

Nach den Erklärungen, die die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet, sehen wir, daß beide Mutmaßungen bis zu einem gewissen Grade richtig sind. Durch ihr tiefes Eindringen in die Worte und Werke Christi Jesu und der großen Bibelcharaktere und durch ihren späteren Beweis, daß deren Werke heute wiederholt werden können, gelangte Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, zu jener Wahrnehmung wahrer Werte, die sie befähigte, „die Zeichen dieser Zeit" richtig zu lesen. In ihren Schriften hinterließ sie Ratschläge, die für alle aufrichtigen Denker unschätzbar sind. Ihr Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" ist, wie der Name sagt, ein Schlüssel zum Verständnis der Weissagung und besonders des Beispiels und der Lehren Christi Jesu.

Im 24. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Matthäus und im 21. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Lukas lesen wir, daß Jesus seine Nachfolger ermahnte, sich auf eine Zeit ernster Zustände gefaßt zu machen, die den Anfang einer neuen Zeit bedeuten würden. „Sehet zu und erschrecket nicht", sagte er, und ferner: „Wenn aber dieses anfängt zu geschehen, so sehet auf und erhebet eure Häupter, darum daß sich eure Erlösung naht". Worin besteht diese Erlösung? kann man fragen; und warum müssen solche Umwälzungen sie begleiten? Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß die Erlösung, nach der sich die ganze Welt bewußt oder unbewußt sehnt, die Befreiung von der Weltlichkeit ist, die uns glauben läßt, wir seien hilflose Opfer des Mißgeschicks, verheerender Seuchen, wirtschaftlichen Tiefstandes und anderer widriger Weltzustände. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat schon begonnen, die Welt von diesem Alp aufzuwecken und sie zu lehren, „aufzusehen" und auf die ermutigenden Worte dessen zu horchen, der redete, wie „nie ein Mensch geredet hat". Sie lehrt uns, daß das materielle Dasein an sich ein Traum ist, und daß die allmächtige Liebe, Gott, den Traum vertreibt, uns die Augen für das Wirkliche und Harmonische öffnet und uns zeigt, wie wir gerade da, wo wir sind, „einen neuen Himmel und eine neue Erde" erlangen können.

Es ist die hohe Sendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft, den Menschen zu helfen, durch diesen Übergangszustand unversehrt und unverzagt hindurchzugehen, und sie zur Erkenntnis des wahren, geistigen Daseins zu führen. Das oben erwähnte christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch wirft auf die Worte Jesu ein neues Licht und zeigt ihre praktische Anwendbarkeit auf die heutigen drückenden Probleme.

Diese Zeiten vorausverkündigend und lehrend, wie der wahre Christ ihren Problemen begegnen kann, ermahnte Jesus kurz und bündig: „Gedenket an des Lot Weib!" Auf den ersten Blick scheint es vielleicht nicht, als ob das Schicksal von Lots Weib viel Ähnlichkeit mit unseren heutigen Erlebnissen habe. Sehen wir uns aber die biblische Geschichte genauer an, so finden wir, daß, als Lot und seine Familie vor der drohenden Zerstörung Sodoms und Gomorras flohen, die himmlische Eingebung, die sie veranlaßte zu fliehen, sie auch ermahnte, nicht zurückzublicken. Lots Weib aber, noch ganz ergriffen von dem Schicksal der falschen Zustände, denen sie entronnen war, „sah hinter sich und ward zur Salzsäule".

Diese Geschichte, auf die sich Jesus so treffend bezieht, enthält eine überzeugende Lehre für unsere Zeit. Das allmächtige, all-liebende Gemüt, Gott, lenkt fraglos alle unsere rechten Gedanken und Wünsche von selbstverzehrender, selbstzerstörender Sünde und Sinnlichkeit weg und auf den höheren Boden geistigen Lebens hin. Aber das in der Befreiung begriffene Denken muß freudig vorwärts und aufwärts streben, sich mit neuen Auffassungen von Güte befassen und sich zu neuen Möglichkeiten des Vollbringens durchringen. Denn wenn es zurückbleibt und über die Vergangenheit brütet oder sich in Vorstellungen über die Endformen der Ungerechtigkeit ergeht, wird es bald untätig und geistig stillstehen wie „eine Salzsäule". Auf Seite 96 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit finden wir die hilfreichen und hoffnungspendenden Stellen: „Schon heute wird diese materielle Welt zum Kampfplatz widerstreitender Gewalten. Auf der einen Seite wird Disharmonie und Schrecken sein, auf der andern Wissenschaft und Friede", und im vorangehenden Abschnitt: „Liebe wird schließlich die Stunde der Harmonie bezeichnen und Vergeistigung wird folgen; denn Liebe ist Geist".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt eine beständig zunehmende Zahl von Menschen, sich vertrauensvoll auf die Seite von „Wissenschaft und Frieden" zu stellen. Dies geschieht nicht dadurch, daß wir an einen andern Ort ziehen oder uns vom Gang der Ereignisse abschließen, sondern dadurch, daß wir im Denken einen Standpunkt einnehmen, von dem aus wir erkennen, daß der Mensch seinem wahren Wesen nach unsterblich und unzerstörbar ist, weil er zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des Guten, geschaffen ist und zugleich mit Ihm besteht. Dann erkennen wir, daß Vernichtung, Schrecken, Mißklang nicht zum Menschen sondern zu der unwahren und flüchtigen falschen Vorstellung vom Menschen gehören. Und nichts als diese falsche Vorstellung kann je zerstört werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"Lift up your heads"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOT a few people are apt to say, as they look on the world around them, that we live in troublous times. For those whose experience goes back over a number of years, there seems much to support the view that our own times are more restless, more productive of crime and disaster, more spectacular both for evil and for good, than any preceding age. This causes some people to wonder whether we may not be hurrying toward some final phase of world upheaval. Others, if they are more optimistic, may feel that we are on the threshold of new developments whose nature can as yet be only guessed at.

The explanations offered by Christian Science show both these surmises to be correct in a degree. Through her deep study of the words and works of Christ Jesus and of the great characters of the Bible, and subsequent proof that their works can be repeated today, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, attained a perception of real values that enabled her correctly to read "the signs of the times." In her writings she has left counsels invaluable to all sincere thinkers. Just as its name implies, her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is a key to the apprehension of prophecy, and particularly of the example and teachings of Christ Jesus.

In the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew, and also in the twenty-first chapter of Luke, we read that Jesus warned his followers of a period of aggravated conditions which would signalize the opening of a new era. "See that ye be not troubled," he said; and also, "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." What is this redemption? one may ask; and why need such upheavals accompany it? Christian Science shows that the redemption which all the world consciously or unconsciously longs for is liberation from the materialism which has led us to suppose ourselves helpless victims of mischance, of epidemics, economic depression, and other adverse world conditions. Already Christian Science is waking the world from this nightmare, teaching it to "look up," to listen to the comforting words of him who spake as "never man spake." It is teaching us that material existence itself is in the nature of a dream, and that omnipotent Love, God, is dispelling the dream, opening our eyes to the real and harmonious, and showing us the way of attaining "a new heaven and a new earth" right where we are.

To help mankind pass through this transitional stage unharmed and undismayed, and to guide to the recognition of true, spiritual existence, is the high mission of Christian Science. Its textbook, above referred to, throws new light on the words of Jesus, and brings out their practical application to the pressing problems of our day.

Foretelling these times, and teaching how their problems could be met by the true Christian, Jesus uttered the terse reminder, "Remember Lot's wife." At first sight it might not seem that the fate of Lot's wife has much relation to our present experiences. But looking closely at the Bible story we see that when Lot and his family were fleeing from the threatened destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, the heavenly inspiration that warned them to flee bade them also not to look behind. Lot's wife, however, preoccupied with the fate of the false conditions from which she had escaped, "looked back . . . and she became a pillar of salt."

This story, which Jesus so pointedly referred to, contains a striking lesson for our own times. The omnipotent, all-loving Mind, which is God, is surely leading our every right thought and desire away from the self-consuming, self-destructive elements of sin and sensuality, up to the higher ground of spiritual living. But thought in process of liberation must press gladly onward and upward, busy with new views of goodness, grappling with new possibilities of achievement; for, should it drop behind to brood over the past, or to indulge in speculation on the final phases of iniquity, it will soon become inactive, unprogressive mentally, as "a pillar of salt." On page 96 of Science and Health occur the following passages, full of help and hope: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace;" and, in the preceding paragraph, "Love will finally mark the hour of harmony, and spiritualization will follow, for Love is Spirit."

Christian Science is teaching an ever increasing number of people confidently to take the side of "Science and peace." This is done, not by removing to another locality, nor by shutting oneself away from the current of events, but by taking a mental standpoint from which to perceive that in his true nature man is immortal and indestructible, because made in his image and likeness and coexistent with God, good. Then it will be seen that destruction, dismay, discord belong not to man, but to the false and fleeting misconception of man; and this misconception is all that can ever be destroyed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations. "Love." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

A Home in Bu Saada (Arabia)

The rows of windowless, flat-roofed houses are like so many white-robed figures sitting close together with their backs to the versicolor concourse of the street: men in cowled baránis, brown or striped, donkey-drivers and scampering children in anomalous garments of many hues, women draped in multifold white, a bickering vender or two, and housewives on their way to the river, balancing bundled family washing on their heads, with long fringes of bright-colored kerchiefs dangling before their faces in place of the conventional haiks, making pretty contrasts to their black, red-patterned shawls and dresses. . . . And inwardly, each house is an inviolable dwelling, an irrevealable home, similar in structure to its neighbors, but as distinct from them as they are all reserved from the half-voiced business of the streets.

Above each threshold of the wall juts out perhaps a foot and in the projection is a small square of iron grating through which any one inside may see who asks to enter. A friend knocks on a stout old door ornately studded with hand-wrought nails. A voice answers; he gives his name, and the door opens into a small entrance flanked on each side by a recess heaped with colored blankets and cushions. Here he is cordially received by the father or son of the family, passes the time of day or gives a message, and continues on his way. But should the friend be a woman, she is conducted along a narrow corridor at right angles to the doorway, to the interior of the home,—unseen from the entrance,—and accorded hospitality as a guest of the family. Perhaps in a small open court she is offered bread and honey and a gourd of milk and gossips with the womenfolk while they resume their tasks in a large central room ventilated and lighted from above; ladder-like stairs lead up to a narrow balcony adjoining the sleeping quarters, and to the roof-top where the family gathers of an evening. The living-room is cleanly swept and bare but for a few benches and the simplest necessities of housekeeping—earthen and metal cooking utensils, and great jars of provisions. Water-skins hang in a corner, bright-red saddle and bridles are in another; beside one wall is a large loom where a young girl is weaving on a rug, and two older women are busy near the enormous fireplace which reaches almost across one side of the room.—HAFSA, in "Desert Winds."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
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By MARY BAKER EDDY
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Sidelights on the G. O. M.

A Review by SHELBY HUBBLESTON

The Gladstone Papers. London: Cassell.

IN THE PAGES of this delightful little book, we obtain glimpses of the Grand Old man of British politics. Its one fault is that there is nothing like enough of it, and that is a fault singularity like a merit. There are only 100 or so pages; and, since the Hawarden papers numbered about 300,000 documents, it seems rather misleading to call a tiny sheaf, "The Gladstone Papers." This review bears the same relation to the work as the work bears to the immense collection. Indeed, it would hardly be unfair to describe the compilation as a long publisher's blurb.

It certainly whets our appetite for the treasures now stored in the British Museum. Doubtless there is much in the stacks of papers that is devoid of interest, but, if these samples are to be trusted, there is a mass of notes and correspondence that constitutes not only an incomparable personal record, but the veritable archives of the history of the nineteenth century. The wide range of Mr. Gladstone's interests, already known, is here strikingly displayed.

Among his early political memoranda there is advice that all who are sometimes obliged to speak in public might well ponder. It has happened to the present writer that he has spoken badly because he has tried to remember the precise phrases he prepared in advance; and it has even happened to him that he has spoken well because he has merely fixed his ideas in advance, and has thus been free to concentrate his attention on the extempore expression of those ideas, instead of wasting mental efforts on recalling the exact wording of prepared sentences and the sequence of those sentences. It was for him peculiarly interesting to find that the great Gladstone had similar experiences. "Much time was fruitlessly spent in endeavoring to prepare a speech—but I found my labor lost—I was more perplexed by struggles to make an effort of memory than I should have been by committing myself to the excitement of the moment, and being borne with and by it. In the debating societies of Eton and Oxford I used to undergo most uncomfortable sensations, but at Newark I felt, for the most part, perfectly at my ease."

In June, 1844, Lord Stanley made a remarkable prophecy. He said to Gladstone: "You are as certain to be Prime Minister as any man can be—the way is clear before you." Yet we find Gladstone writing: "I do not know whether it has happened to any other man to be so contemptuously or severely censured as myself by such a number of persons undoubtedly able, conspicuous and distinguished. Nothing, one would incline to say, could have united such a body of independent witnesses as this, except that what they said was the truth." Among the names he notes are those of Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Froude, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Swinburne, Pope Pius IX, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Ruskin and many others eminent in their day. They were not his political opponents. They were "intellectuals." Which seems to show that contemporary judgments are not necessarily sound—nor, for that matter, the judgments of posterity.

There is an amusing reference to the Queen. He had ridden on the back of a mule to Messina. "I had been on the back of the beast for many scores of hours, it had done me no wrong, it had rendered me much valuable service, but it was in vain to argue; I could not get up the smallest shred of feeling for the brute, I could neither love it nor like it. . . . What that Sicilian mule was to me, I have been to the Queen; and the fortnight or three weeks are represented by 53 or 53 years."

Of Carlyle he says: "It is individuality that attracts even more than genius. Why is it that Johnson interests more than almost any other person in our literary history; more than Scott or Dryden or Coleridge or Spenser or Pope? Not because his treasure of genius was greater, but because he presented a more powerful and deeply cut individuality."

His letters are from 2000 writers, most of whose names are in the Dictionary of National Biography. No wonder it is difficult for the compiler to choose; it is difficult for the reviewer to choose from this choice. But space must be found for a line or two from a letter written by Wordsworth, protesting against the proposed Kendal and Windermere Railway: "The project, if carried into effect, will destroy the staple of the country, which is its beauty. And, on the Lord's day particularly, will prove subversive of all quiet, and highly injurious to its morals." And I must repeat again the story of Tennyson's notorious hat. When a peerage for Tennyson was proposed, Gladstone exclaimed: "Ah! Could I be accessory to introducing that hat into the House of Lords?" On second thought, he introduced Tennyson, hat and all.

GEORGES OUDARD
Author of "Four Cents an Acre," the Story of the Discovery of Louisiana (Brewer & Warren).

History According to Punch

1066 and All That: A Memorable History of England, by Walter Carruthers Sellar and Robert Julian Yeatman. Illustrated by John Reynold, Gent. London: Methuen. 5s.

THE trouble with history is that one never can remember it. The profound differences that distinguish Lambert Simnel from Perkin Warbeck, and both from Perkin Warmnel and Lamnel Wermkin, for example, somehow elude the memory. Or at least they did so before the days of Messrs. Sellars and Yeatman. All that, however, is happily changed now that these gentlemen have produced the first "Memorable History of England," containing everything that one can possibly remember, and nothing that one can possibly forget. This work is, therefore, valuable to all students, especially those in search of originality; and also it is one of the most riotously amusing books ever reprinted from the pages of Punch.

The authors do not take a low view of their readers' intelligence, as is shown by their attitude toward dates. G. K. Chesterton once wrote a History of England that contained no dates at all; but Messrs. Sellars and Yeatman believe that the ordinary memory can do a little better than that, and so they include a couple of these troublesome things in their work. Originally four dates were included, but, as we learn from the preface, two of them were eliminated, at the last moment, "a research done at the Eton and Harrow match having revealed that they were not memorable."

"One Thousand Sixty-Six And All That" is full to running over with surprising and amusing information about all the cardinal events in English history. The treatment of Magna Charter, "from the Latin Magna (great) and Charter (a Charter)," is particularly stimulating. The provisions of that document are thus summarised:

"That everyone should be free—(except the Common People).

"That everything should be of the same weight and measure throughout the Realm—(except the Common People).

"That the Courts should be stationary, instead of following a very tiresome medieval official known as the King's Person all over the country.

"That no person should be fined to his utter ruin'—(except the King's Person).

"That the Barons should not be tried except by a special jury of other Barons who would understand. Magna Charta was therefore a chief cause of Democracy in England, and thus a Good Thing for everyone (except the Common People)."

The younger Pitt and the Napoleonic wars are also very well dealt with. "On one occasion Fox said in the House of Commons that the French Revolution was a Good Thing; whereupon the younger Pitt (Balham) rose slowly to his feet and, pointing at Fox, exclaimed: 'Roll up that chap: he will not be wanted these 10 years' . . . The plans of Napoleon were thus gradually thwarted."

The book also contains several examination papers of a model kind. Take that, for example, on English history up to the end of Henry III.

"2. What is a Plantagenet? Do you agree? . . .

"5. Estimate the size of:
(1) Little Arthur.
(2) Friar Puck.
(3) Magna Charta . . .

"6. Fill in the names of at least some of the following:
(1) ———
(2) ———
(3) Simon de Montfort.

"7. King John had no redeeming features. (Illustrate.)"

If all examinations were of this kind, we should hear less of the demand for their abolition. And if all printed jokes were as good as those in "1066 And All That," we should also hear less of the people's reluctance to spend money on books.

F. R.

Byron, Turner & Venice

In Venice With Turner, by A. J. Finberg. With 45 reproductions in color and collotype. London: The Cotswold Gallery. £4 4s.

NO PLACE is more intimately associated with the art of Turner than Venice. Hitherto we have been accustomed to think of Turner as the pioneer who first popularized its picturesque romanticism. But there is one curious problem, in connection with Turner's paintings of Venice, which has remained unexplained to the present moment. We know that Turner paid his first visit to Venice in 1819, and of this visit he made three records, "The Rialto," "The Salute from the Grand Canal" and "Venice from Fusina"; the first two dated 1820, the last 1821. After these three water colors Turner left Venice severely alone for a dozen years till, in 1833, he exhibited two Venetian subjects at the Royal Academy, "Bridge of Sighs, Ducal Palace and Custom House, Venice," and "Ducal Palace, Venice."

Why did Turner suddenly produce these two Venetian paintings, 13 years after he had left the city? Some biographers have assumed that he revisited Venice in 1828 or 1832, but Mr. Finberg has definitely established by the evidence of his sketch-books and the dated notes therein that Turner could not possibly have visited Venice between 1819 and 1833. The explanation of the painter's revived interest in the city must be sought elsewhere, and this is how it is accounted for by Mr. Finberg:

"Byron's fourth canto of 'Childe Harold' must have had a good deal to do with it. Before the publication of Byron's poem Venice was regarded as one of the second- or third-rate cities of Italy. It contained few if any classical antiquities. Byron's discovery of its poetical possibilities raised its status with the patrons of art. Prout went there in 1824. Wilkie and Bonington in 1826. Drawings and paintings of Venice began to appear frequently in the exhibitions of the Old Water Color Society and Royal Academy. In 1830 Turner was engaged upon a series of drawings to illustrate Byron's works, and in 1832 he exhibited his picture of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—Italy' with a quotation in the catalogue from the fourth canto. It is not surprising therefore to find him exhibiting a picture of Venice the next year. The title, too, suggests Byron's influence. It is not likely that the Bridge of Sighs would have taken precedence of the Ducal Palace and Dogana but for the opening lines of the fourth canto and the first of the "Historical Notes" with which the poem was 'elucidated.'"

Thus it is clear that the poet and not the painter was the real pioneer in revealing to the world the fascination of Venice, and that Byron's poetry was the inspiration that directly moved Turner to produce his long and splendid series of Venetian paintings and drawings.

This passage is a good example of the way in which Mr. Finberg—our foremost Turnerian scholar—does not allow his known hero-worship of the artist to obscure his sense of justice to others or to hamper him in his indefatigable quest of the truth. His book tells us a great many new facts about Turner's Venetian pictures, skilfully but sympathetically analyzes the effect of the years on his later paintings and water colors, gives a chronological list of all Turner's known oils and water colors of Venice, and contains really exquisite color reproductions of important pictures, and delicate collotypes of his pencil sketches, many of which are here reproduced for the first time. The author has already written many notable books on various aspects of Turner's art; in this he again clarifies and enlarges our knowlerge of the great painter and also pays tribute to that wayward genius, Byron.

F. R.

Pacific Japan

The Changing Fabric of Japan. by Capt. M. D. Kennedy. London: Constable. 16s. net. New York: Richard R. Smith, Inc.

IN THOUGHTS, in customs, in art and in government, Japan, in spite of her tremendous strides during the last 50 years, still remains an enigma to the European. But, as Captain Kennedy so illuminatingly shows, the gulf that separates these two worlds is being rapidly, perhaps a little too rapidly, bridged.

In industrial, economic and political spheres, then in literature, music and drama, in natural science and architecture, in habits and in clothes Japan has been changing, though below the surface her old mystery remains. Captain Kennedy is not concerned with Japan's higher aspirations. He is concerned with her social, economic and political fabric, and as a study in exteriors his book is a valuable contribution to an understanding of modern Japan.

Captain Kennedy knows Japan intimately. More, he likes her people and appreciates their way of life. He was for some time attached as a British officer to a Japanese military school, a fact that perhaps accounts for his somewhat exaggerated emphasis on the importance of the Japanese army in shaping the "spiritual training" of the nation. But otherwise there is little that one feels inclined to criticize adversely in his well-balanced and detached analysis of the most important social problems that Japan is trying to solve with the least shock to its body politic.

There are, above all, the vexed labor problems, made more difficult as a result of the present world crisis; then there is the sharp conflict between the ultra-conservative and the radical forces in the country; and there is further the problem of an emancipation movement among Japanese women, the problem that a vigorous and extremely popular press presents to a government still imbued with patriarchal ideas.

To critics of the recent attempts to limit naval armaments, Captain Kennedy offers a few facts. "Thanks to the agreement reached at Washington," he writes, "Japan was able to reduce the proportion of her national budget spent on armaments from close on 50 per cent to roughly 27 or 26 per cent." And, but for the London naval conference, Japan alone would have spent about 850,000,000 yen on naval construction during 1931-7, 500,000,000 yen more, in fact, than it has now budgeted to spend for the same period.

In conclusion, it may not be amiss to quote Captain Kennedy's summing up of the more important causes that induced Japan to change its foreign policy from an aggressive to a pacific one: "These were: the removal of the threat to Japan's scheme of national defense implied by America's proposal to construct first-class naval bases in Guam and the Philippines; the failure of the Japanese military excursions on the mainland of Asia to bring any material gains; the growing recognition that the days when land-grabbing could be indulged in with impunity were gone, and that a policy of industrialisation and trade extension offered a better solution to the surplus population problem than either emigration or territorial aggrandizement; the growth of an anti-military movement in Japan itself; and a growing demand among the public for relief from the heavy burden of swollen armaments." And, perhaps, above all, the realisation that "the economic interests of all countries are now so closely interwoven that the victory is made to suffer to almost as great an extent as the vanquished."

Four important titles have been added to the 50-cent Boni books: The Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini (Symonds translation), Melville's "Moby-Dick" (woodcuts by Howard Simon), Anatole France's "Thais" and Butler's "The Way of All Flesh." These paper books now come in a two-color slip-case for protection.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Our Most Embarrassing Moment

EMBARRASSING moments are not uncommon in the lives of those drooping figures whose sad lot it is to comment publicly on matters of entertainment and the arts. Friends and strangers alike delight in explaining to them just how foolish, mistaken, wrong-headed, prejudiced and incompetent they are. Thus reviewers, like the artists whose work they so inadequately estimate, become impervious to praise or blame.

But the other night we took Young Michael to the opening of a musical comedy. In one of those moments of spoken dialogue mercifully interspersed among the musical numbers, one of the characters—a fierce-looking fellow—said: "Oh, I hate everybody!" "What are you?" asked another, "a critic?" Whereupon Young Michael howled with laughter, clapped us on the back and cried in penetrant tones: "There you are, Dad! How do you like that?"

♣ ♣ ♣

After that, the remonstrances that come through the mail are mild, even soothing. Miss Margaret A. Heydebruch of Hillside, N. J., takes us to task for "the attitude of condescension and even hauteur apparent in the article" of Jan. 24:

"You literary folks seem to forget that there is no 'corner' on talent. Many a man and woman, busy in the world's affairs, could with little effort turn out material superior to much that is produced and being reviewed, these days.

"While I have no opportunity nor inclination to participate in the Scribner contest, if they bring out some of the sound philosophy of Mr. Average Man, more power to them, say I—regardless of erudite young literary persons."

Ouch!

♣ ♣ ♣

But correspondents sometimes are more ruthful. H. O. Stechan of Los Angeles, who is, we believe, connected with the stage, writes:

"It has been a matter of considerable satisfaction to follow your recommendations for play reading. Close upon the one in 'Bookman's Holiday,' appearing in the Monitor, Jan. 17, I happened across the following in 'Taking the Curtain Call,' the new biography of Henry Arthur Jones, by his daughter, Doris Arthur Jones:

" 'Henry Arthur Jones asserted constantly that the ultimate test of a play was whether it could be read and appreciated in the library.'

"A little farther along in the same book, where Jones's plan for advancing the English stage—much of his long life was devoted to that cause—is surveyed, he is quoted as having declared the following to be essential:

" 'Plays must be read by playgoers—a habit of playreading must be cultivated, as in France.'

"So you are doing the American stage an invaluable service, my dear Mr. Sloper, by urging people to enjoy more drama at home. I am aware that many insist the play does not come to life until it is performed. But the intelligent reader with an imagination can bring the characters to life on the stage of his mentality, just as the trained musician can run over a score and hear it without the aid of instruments.

"The drama is really very closely related to literature, wherefore drama worthy of the name—such as Shakespeare, Goethe, Racine, Shaw and Pirandello—is interesting to read, and makes it possible for each one to have his own theater—right at home, where actors' mannerisms and producers' idiosyncrasies do not obtrude.

"Then, when we have a chance to see a play well done, it is all the more enjoyable if one is already familiar with the text. Personally I like to read plays as well as see them. Each has a fascination, all its own."

♣ ♣ ♣

Just before Mr. Stechan's letter arrived we had retested the accuracy of his thesis and ours by reading Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" (Little Brown), and had realized Elizabeth's family life as never before. We shall look forward to seeing the play, but if we don't see it we shall not be disturbed; it's ours.

But suppose some player comes along and makes Elizabeth or Barrett or Browning more actual for us than we have been able to do in the study—imagine our embarrassment.

Prohibition in Perspective

When the Brewer Had the Stranglehold, by Ernest Gordon. New York: Alcohol Information Committee. $1.50.

When All Drank and Thereafter, by Conrad Henry Moehlman. New York: Alcohol Information Committee. $1.50.

THESE two small books are splendidly designed to give the reader an encouraging perspective of the liquor problem. Sometimes when a road looks steep ahead and the summit still distant, it is heartening to look back and see how far one has already climbed. In the present case there is some benefit, too, in being shown that the conflict today is not any surprisingly new one but a continuation of a long campaign which has thoroughly tested the weapons used against the alcohol traffic.

Repeatedly it has been said in general terms that the brazen corruption of the brewery interests, flourishing upon lawlessness and dominating politics by venality, was one of the compelling reasons for national prohibition. In Mr. Gordon's volume the bill of particulars is given case by case largely from official records. Here are Texas brewers buying votes by the thousand through illegal payment of poll taxes; Indiana election frauds leading through a trail of bribery, intimidation and violence to brewery-owning politicians; an interlocking directorate of breweries, banks and political bosses protecting the tenderloin districts of Newark, N. J., in 1912—and so on.

There is something for business men to think about in the way the brewers organized state and national boycotts against manufacturers who did not bludgeon dry employees into silence, and levied a tax for their political slush funds upon dealers from whom they bought supplies. Also something for newspaper and magazine readers to ponder in accounts of how some editors have absorbed the handouts—literary and financial—of the United States Brewers' Association before national prohibition, and of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment since.

Mr. Moehlman presents a record which goes far to show that national prohibition is proving more successful than were the first and many subsequent attempts at control of intoxicants in the United States. Finding that the Massachusetts Bay Colony tried unavailingly to invoke the "light wines and beer" formula as early as 1637, he recounts the great excesses of drinking in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, depicts the rise of the temperance movement, which gained its principal impetus from the writings of Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and relates how it gradually gained acceptance among the clergy.

Then he tells how temperance leaders one after another were convinced by experience that only through prohibition of the liquor traffic could the gains made by moral suasion be held—that it was useless to ask abstinence pledges of men who would be constantly pressed by rumsellers and convival associates to resume the habit.

In his survey of the attitude of the churches, Mr. Moehlman explains that some Christian groups refuse yet to advance beyond the temperance theory; and that, while Protestantism in general now favors prohibition, vigorous ecclesiastical approval is only of recent date. "Christian Science and Methodism are most militant in their opposition to the liquor traffic," he comments.

The author does not hesitate to quote the strongest arguments that have been used against prohibition or to admit setbacks in the anti-liquor movement; but he concludes with a résumé of state referenda since 1919 which brings out that against states which have withdrawn support there are a number which have registered their voters' approval of prohibition, among them six of the nine most populous states in the Union.

Employing Consumer Credit

Financing the Consumer, by Evans Clark. New York: Harper. $3.50.

THE author says that it would take years of research, with a large staff of investigators, to explore thoroughly that virgin field of economics, consumer credit. The present volume is merely a prospector's survey. The field is wide open, and a growing number of keen strategists are out prospecting it. Not only has Mr. Clark blazed a trail into the slightly-explored field of mass finance, but he also indicates sections of the territory about which actual facts are almost unknown. For example, it is surprising to learn that so little has ever been written about a business as old as pawnbroking, and that no national statistics of its operation have ever been compiled. As the first book of its kind to make a detailed study of the various methods of financing the small consumer, this is a valuable survey.

Mr. Clark has a splendid background as a popular newspaper writer. His book is well planned and readable. It is interesting, printed in good type, and should be well received. It has sincerity of purpose and a desire to solve a problem. It discusses in detail installment finance companies, unlicensed money lenders, pawnbrokers, personal finance companies, industrial banks, credit unions, remedial loan societies and employers' plans. Mr. Clark explains their operating methods, analyzes their interest charges, profits, dividends and costs of operation.

There are several matters in which the volume is subject to criticism. No mention is made of life-insurance loans, nor of any forms of open account debts other than personal loans and installment financing; these methods alone involve a business of more than $10,000,000,000. Mr. Clark favors the chartered credit unions of the Schulze-Delitzsch plan. The total assets of this kind of credit union are about $45,000,000 in the United States, but he omits to mention the illegal credit unions which, in Philadelphia alone, have more than $200,000,000 in loans. He omits personal loans secured by building and loans shares, totaling more than $250,000,000. He says nothing about the American type of credit unions, known as Building and Loan Associations, with more than $8,000,000,000 in assets in the United States, and called in Massachusetts "Coöperative Banks."

If the American worker joins the type of credit union sponsored by Filene and Clark of the Twentieth Century Fund, it shows that he has little hope of owning a home.

The coöperative bank is the best form of credit union. It is American, while the Schulze-Delitzsch type is European. Home ownership is the finest characteristic of American citizenship. Some of the European type credit unions are made up of racial or religious groups which resist amalgamation in American society. Mr. Clark champions the European type of credit union better than any other writer. This is valuable as a point of departure. It will provoke discussion and will lead to other, more intensive books. He overlooks certain practical reasons why credit unions cannot solve the problem of consumer credit to the masses, because the facilities of these credit unions are not available to the enormous demands of the borrowing public.

Following as it does the many articles by Leon Henderson, director of the division of remedial loans of the Russell Sage Foundation, which should have been in book form long ago, Mr. Clark's book performs a real service. The tables of calculation in the appendix are the first of their kind, but they are deceptive. He attempts to estimate the possible profit a borrower misses when he pays his interest monthly instead of annually. This estimated possible profit missed is not a real money cost; it is only an estimated cost, and Clark falls into the same snare as Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard and Prof. Clyde O. Fisher of Wesleyan, who have spent much time in trying to show how a charge of 3½ per cent per month or 42 per cent per annum, when paid monthly, amounts to 51 per cent. It is a "reductio ad absurdum." Calculation tables should be based on actual figures and facts, not on theories.

EARL E. DAVIDSON.

Portrait of an Author

The Life of Giovanni Boccaccio, by Thomas Caldecot Chubb. New York: Boni. $4.

OF LATE there have been some promising signs that the American public may some day be educated to a more intelligent understanding of the work of Giovanni Boccaccio. Mr. Krutch's study in "Five Masters" (reviewed recently in these columns) and Professor Osgood's learned and sensitive translation of the portions of the "Genealogy of the Pagan Gods" that have to do with the theory of poetry certainly will contribute something toward this better understanding, which will be reinforced by Mr. Chubb's biography—the first biography of Boccaccio written by an American and, incidentally, Mr. Chubb's first book.

Patient scholarship has recovered from archives scattered as widely apart as Naples and Paris a surprising amount of information about Boccaccio, and these records are amplified by Boccaccio's extant letters and by letters, particularly those from Petrarch, addressed to him; while a good deal of autobiographical detail, whether clearly stated or veiled under feigned names, is discoverable in his various works. Gradually a picture of this author has taken shape more definite than people, hitherto uninformed as to this matter, might think possible, considering that he lived nearly six centuries ago. We know far more about him than, for example, about Shakespeare. We know that he was born in Paris and the circumstances of his birth; his father's social and financial position; his early years in Naples, where his father was a sort of agent of the great Florentine banking-house of Bardi; his studies and his recreations; his ambition to be a writer; the love-affair whose course from hope through fulfillment to disappointment is set forth so frequently in his books; his return to Tuscany; his widening fame; the composition of the "Decameron"; the friendship with Petrarch; the repudiation of his frivolous tales and poems and dedication to sober learning in his latter days; his services as the real initiator of Dante scholarship; the various diplomatic missions upon which Florence employed him; his last years in poverty at Certaldo.

Style Lucid

This is the barest outline of his career. Many accessible details fill it in, and where records fail it is often possible to make use of legitimate deduction. The temptation is to go further still and complete the portrait by guess-work. This is the prevailing fault of the "modern" biographer; but, though Mr. Chubb in his preface says that he makes use of the modern method, never, save in a few conversations where his imagination is held carefully in check, does he go beyond the facts or at any rate permissible surmises based on facts. Of new material there is none in this biography, nor, strictly speaking, of novel inference or fresh interpretation. The conception of Boccaccio is very much that universally held by scholars; but the drawing of his character is at once firm and sympathetic. To some degree, Mr. Chubb has yielded to the exigent American demand for lightness of touch, but only in a few places does he attempt to "jazz up" his style, which for the most part is dignified, and everywhere lucid. He has mastered the abundant material collected by scholars and shows himself aware of recent critical theories and views regarding the poet-novelist's many works. A good bibliography confirms this.

The "Decameron"

In the understandable effort not to overemphasize the importance of the "Decameron" at the expense of Boccaccio's other books, Mr. Chubb has perhaps gone to the opposite extreme and said less about the masterpiece than he might have done. Of one sort of acquaintance with the hundred tales there is of course no lack; but that acquaintance is not the same as scholarly understanding of the importance of this great book in the world's literature. Mr. Chubb, needless to say, appreciates the genuine and high merits of the "Decameron," but he might have said more on this score. In particular, more might have been said of the background of the book in earlier and contemporary Italian letters: the beginnings of bourgeois literature in the civic chronicles; the first attempts at realistic prose in which episodes of actual life are thrown into the form of novelle; the popular social, satiric and burlesque verse of the Trecento; the clear anticipations of Boccaccio in various pieces of nonfictional prose, especially the accounts of voyages and adventure. We miss, too, some discussion of Sacchetti, whose stories, though of slightly later date than the "Decameron," represent an earlier period of development, lacking as they do a "frame-tale," while their author, for all their hard rough realism, is overanxious to point his moral.

Mr. Chubb might also have done more to define the distinction between the literary tradition represented by Petrarch and that of which Boccaccio is the great exemplar: the one the arch-type of what Italian critics call the "intellectual laity," the other the leader of bourgeois letters. This is important, for, while Mr. Chubb sees in Boccaccio the great forerunner of the Renaissance, actually Petrarch is quite as much of a precursor, though he moves along a different path; and it is Petrarch, not Boccaccio, who has been frequently called "the first modern man." However, Mr. Chubb's primary concern is biography, not criticism, and it is perhaps too much to ask that he elaborate the purely critical phases of his book. Certainly he has written a good book, informative and entertaining. He is to be praised for not neglecting those works of his author which, though long since sunk out of the sight of all save scholars, are nevertheless important for understanding Boccaccio's life and times.

S. C. C.

Dutton has just published in America "Theater Street," the reminiscences of Tamara Karsavina of the Russian Ballet. The English edition (Heinemann) was reviewed in these columns April 26, 1930.

THE WELL-DRESSED MAN

HE'S a little sensitive about clothes. The golf stockings, which he likes rather well, match his brown tweed knicker suit . . . his necktie, purchased uptown, bears an authentic label. His hat is right . . . his Oxfords all they should be. A well-dressed man—*aged eight!*

His mother, you may be sure, reads the advertisements. There are so many pertinent and valuable suggestions in them . . . clothes to wear, labor-saving devices for the kitchen, hints on home decoration, places to go, *ways to save money* . . . that in her busy task of making men and women out of active, intelligent youngsters, advertisements are really indispensable!

Read the advertisements in this newspaper . . . especially if you are raising a family! Advertisements tell you what you are buying before you spend a cent. They give you the latest ideas, the most recent developments of trustworthy manufacturers. And with their up-to-date news of clothes and refrigerators . . . of watches . . . airplanes . . . electronic tubes . . . they keep you abreast of your children!

Read the advertisements . . . your children do!

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Boston, Mass.
Telephone Liberty 2313

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(Opposite Boston City Club)
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Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
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J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England for all books, finely printed books, fine binding, source books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.
We have in stock:
"MARY BAKER EDDY
A Life Size Portrait"
by DR. LYMAN P. POWELL
BUMPUS

CHURCHES SCHOOLS HOMES LODGES TEACHERS PREACHERS LAYMEN need BIBLES
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W & K PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd. Mansfield, Ohio

RADIO AVIATION

'Seeing-in' Widens Its Eyes

A Five-Ring Circus Is Possible

LONDON

TELEVISION reproduction so clear that the mesh of a piece of wire and the numbers on the trams in London were clearly visible has been achieved by His Master's Voice engineers. Besides the good definition the picture was thrown on a screen 24 by 20 inches instead of the tiny opening characteristic of present American systems.

His Master's Voice is a phonograph company using the listening dog trademark as Victor does in the United States and it has been very progressive in research. When television arrived, after a fashion, it was determined to first ascertain the real entertainment value of the device before considering its commercialization. So the advance development section of the company started to work to first get a clear television picture even though the method might be somewhat costly for commercial use. If it worked out, simplification could then be attempted.

Instead of scanning the picture as a whole this new system divided it up into five sections which are scanned simultaneously. This means five channels for carrying the moving images but since these are narrower than the usual channels, the five take up no more ether space than a high definition complete picture scanning system. Films are used at present for the subjects as they permit of easy handling. Thus the machine as illustrated resembles a motion picture projector.

Technical Note—As is now generally known the transmitting of a picture for television involves the breaking of it up into a great number of dots. If, say, there are 10,000 of these small dots, each of these has to be reproduced 12 times a second in order to take advantage of what is known as "persistence of vision" which produces the illusion of a clear moving picture to the human eye. This means that 120,000 individual signals will have to be transmitted per second, although actually a picture transmitted at this speed must be lacking in definition.

The two principal points upon which the gramophone company has concentrated are: (1) In order to get definition a large number of picture elements per unit area of the picture are required. (2) In order to get sufficient illumination for an image which could be said to have entertainment value some means of modulating the powerful light had to be found. A powerful arc lamp was therefore employed together with apparatus to control it.

In order to get the requisite definition a very much larger number of spots or points of scanning light are employed in this system. And in order to reduce the total number of spots per second the picture is divided into five sections, each of which is scanned separately and the signals transmitted along a separate channel, the total scanning being then reassembled on the receiver screen.

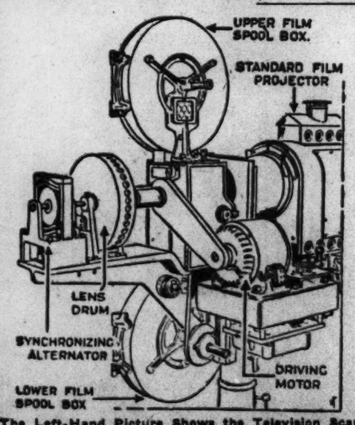
There are thus two advantages which arise from the use of a multiplicity of picture transmission scanning channels which can be set against the disadvantages of a rather more cumbersome system. Thus if five channels, each transmitting a fifth of the picture, are used to transmit a picture having 15,000 points on it which have to be transmitted 12½ times a second each, a modulation frequency of 23,750 is required per channel. Also the use of five transmission channels means that there will be much more light available to illuminate the receiver screen than if only one channel were used to produce the same definition.

In the transmitter shown the film is passed through an intermittent cinematograph projector of the standard type, and the light from it reflected through a series of lenses mounted on a revolving drum which, for every revolution it makes, completely scans the picture in five sections. The light reflected through the revolving lenses is thrown, in turn, upon five photo-electric cells each of which takes care of a strip of picture having a width of one-fifth of the total. This allows the output of five photo-electric cells, instead of only the one normally used, for controlling a brilliant light source at the receiver end.

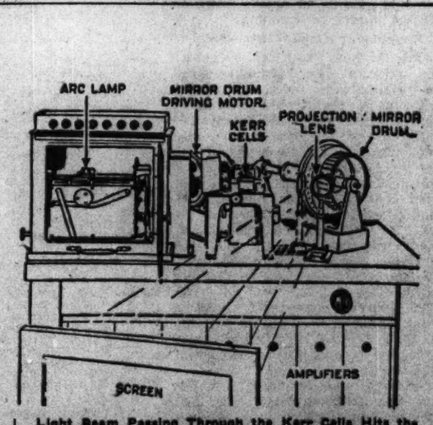
The output from each photo-electric cell is amplified by two valves and the signals from these are in turn amplified by five further amplifiers. The signals received from the transmitting station are further amplified by specially designed amplifiers having a far wider frequency characteristic than would be possible with one channel only. By this arrangement an amplification of nearly a million is secured. It is claimed that such a figure has never before been attempted in low frequency amplification.

Coming to the receiver, the light from the arc lamp is modulated or graduated by a specially developed form of light valve capable of operating at high frequency and handling a considerable amount of light. These special Kerr cells are situated between the arc lamp and the revolving drum of highly polished mirrors. This drum corresponds exactly both in speed of revolution and relative instantaneous position with the scanning device at the transmitter end.

Taking a simple example, when the light spot is being received from the right top corner of the picture the correct mirror must be in position to pass the spot of light on to the same corner of the received image and that spot must be of the same intensity relative to the remainder of the transmitted picture to get tone graduation. To prevent the picture from having the jumpiness which hitherto has been characteristic of television images it has been found necessary to employ a synchronizing frequency of about 1200 pulses per second. A special dynamo supplies these signals. It is mechanically coupled to the projecting apparatus and controls a special form of phonic motor at the receiving end. On this latter motor is mounted the revolving mirrors which cast on to a translucent screen the modulated light of the arc lamp received through five light modulating or Kerr cells which correspond to the five scanning channels.



The Left-Hand Picture Shows the Television Scanner and Projector Used by His Master's Voice Engineers. The Receiving Arrangement is on the Right. A



Light Beam Passing Through the Kerr Cells Hits the Revolving Mirror Drum and Projects It at an Angle Through a Lens Onto the Large Screen Used.

Magic Carpets

Persia Has Her Own Ideas on Air Routes

New Delhi, India

ALONG the famous air route from England to India lies a large stretch of country, famous in legendary aviation as the land of the magic carpet which excelled all other flying craft. This section of the England-India route is now causing Britain one more problem in her Indian activities, for Persia is reluctant to renew its agreement with the Imperial Airways, which lapses in about a year.

The India-bound plane from Basra travels along the Persian coast to Bushire, Lingeh, Jask, Gwadar and Karachi, the latter being an admirable terminal point since it connects by railroad with all the important centers of India. The Persian Government does not mind British ships flying over its territory, but it does not want coastal travel. Instead, in an effort to open up Persia itself, they want a cross country route to be flown between Basra and Quetta, a military station which, however, has not been developed into a rail terminal. Britain opposes this plan as it calls for flying over unsuitable country and the establishment of new airport facilities at Quetta.

An Arabian coastal route is being considered as an alternative. Its chief disadvantage lies in a 300-mile hop across the Gulf of Omar, presenting particular difficulties during the monsoon season. Moreover, petty potentates of Arabia will demand their sanction be given for such a flight and it is understood they are not keen to grant this.

With India vitally interested in maintaining her air mail service and a deadlock in sight, diplomatic representations may have to be made to the Persian authorities in New Delhi and London.

Athens Modernizes

A Great Square Again Plays Its Part

Athens

SYNTAGMA means to the traveler who has been to Athens the great square at the center of the capital around which cluster many restaurants. Here one may eat leisurely, surveying the passing throngs. Of late the throngs have increased and they do not pass so much. Rather, they stand attentively. Public radio has come to Greece.

Restricted in the past by government regulation, radio comes almost as a new invention to the Athenians, who crowd the Syntagma to hear music from Vienna, Rome, Naples, Budapest, Bucharest, and other cities.

Agitation to give radio to the people has resulted in a contract being signed for the building of a broadcasting station in or near Athens. In addition a Greek firm has lately been making radio sets at reasonable prices in order to popularize this relatively new art.

Up to now there have been but 600 receiving sets in all of Greece, of which 500 are in Athens. They are very expensive machines, designed for world-wide reception, since Greece has no station of her own. Thus radio has been the privilege of a select number of people. The first step has been to give the public a chance to hear programs in the Syntagma. Then will come an Athens station and Greece will join the family of radio nations.

Short Waves Offer New Flying Hazard

Just as the motorist must shut off his engine while having his gasoline tank filled, so must the airplane pilot halt all short wave radio transmitting when in close proximity to airplane fueling acres.

Aviation experts scent a potential danger from fires or explosions in high frequency radio transmissions, and accordingly the Government's liaison committee on aeronautic radio research has recommended that short wave radio stations should not be located close to aircraft, fueling points and that "special precautions be taken to see that radio transmitters on aircraft are not in operation while the aircraft or other aircraft in close proximity are being fueled."

The high frequency hazard, explains the committee, is similar to that from static charges accumulating on airplane gasoline tanks and gasoline supply hose. The precise amount of hazard cannot be determined until more "fundamental data on the transmission characteristics of the radio medium" can be determined, yet the committee felt constrained to send out a warning as to the existence of the hazard preliminary to undertaking a thorough research into the subject.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, FEB. 2

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Slavic composers Wieniawski, Tchaikovsky, Paderewski; Scandinavians, Sibelius and Grieg; Hadley's suite, "Ballet of the Flowers." 6:05, 6:45.

Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Half hour. 9

Rochester Civic Orchestra (WJZ—T). Bohemian Airs (Pirani); Pastorale, Prometheus (Beethoven); Waltz for Pianoforte and Strings, "Wedding Cake" (Saint-Saëns), Cecile S. Genhart, piano soloist; Minuet and Tambourine, Cephale and Procris (Gretry). 10.

Don Amaizo (CBS). Violin soloist and orchestra. 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Lee Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (CBS—T). Replacing the "ad lib" trio. 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 10.

Willard Robison and his Deep River Ensemble (WEAF Chain). This unit has been a feature of several big commercial programs. 10:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). No. 1 Negro orchestra. 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

Rexy and His Gang (WJZ Chain). Viola Philo, soprano, featured soloist. 7:45.

A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, director; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Varied classical and popular hour. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 6.

Arabesque (CBS—T). Desert story. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). The latest, according to Mrs. Jones. 9:30.

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (WEAF Chain). 10. NBC Pacific. 9.

Empire Builders (Great Northern—WJZ—T). 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF Chain). An interview by Edwin Alger, newspaper man. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

"The World Today" (WEAF—T). Mr. Mc-Donald answers questions from the radio audience. 7:15.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). Political Washington. 8:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Scripps-Howard columnist. 11:15.

Recitals

"Puss in Boots" (WJZ—T). Children's story period. 5.

John Barclay, baritone; Dagmar Rybner, pianist (WEAF Chain). Sea songs. 7.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Vocal

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Daytime Programs (Selected for merit)

Landt Trio and White (WJZ Chain). Daily except Sunday. 8 a. m.

"Cheerio" (WEAF Chain). Daily expect Sunday. 8:30. a. m.

"Something for Everyone" (CBS). Music, news, humor, poetry. Daily except Sunday. 9 a. m.

United States Navy Band (CBS). 9:30 a. m.

Parnassus String Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ Chain). Daily except Sunday. 9:30 a. m.

The Rastilists (WJZ Chain). Monday and Saturday. 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain) String trio. Daily except Sunday. 12 noon.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

"Three Little Maids" (WJZ Chain). String trio. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday. 1:35; Thursday, 1:50.

"Sisters of the Skillet" (WJZ Chain). Humor and popular songs. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. 2:45.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. 3:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. 3; Saturday, 2:30.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 3:30.

Sixteen Singers, mixed chorus (WEAF Chain). 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4:15.

"Classic Gems" (WJZ Chain). 4:30.

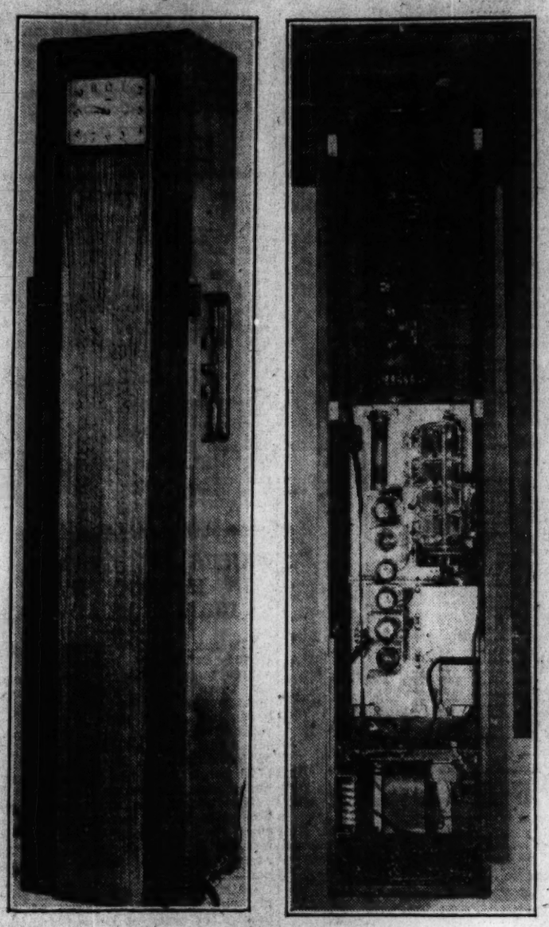
Radio, Time and Space

A Lesson Is Learned From Skyscrapers

FINDING good things on the radio demands accurate time, for even railroads do not adhere more closely to schedule than do broadcasting stations. Logical has been the idea of a radio set containing a clock. But Westinghouse now turns the tables and makes the clock placed without injury to the speaker or the reproducing ability of the set."

Westinghouse has been giving us a lot of excellent programs saluting this and that industry or city. Perhaps we can therefore take this opportunity of saluting Westinghouse for its progressive step in radio set design.

VOLNEY HURD.



TALLER AND BETTER RADIO

The New "Columnaire" Receiver. The Left-Hand View Shows the Front and the Indented Portion on the Side for the Controls. The Right-Hand View Shows How the Various Parts Are Arranged, Seen From the Back With the Cover Removed.

contain the radio set, thereby achieving a lot of things.

In the first place the "Columnaire," as this new set is called, solves the question of space. Old houses were generous with their room space. Today every square foot counts in our modern compact homes and apartments. In the building industry, when land becomes very valuable, it is made to return a good investment by building up and up into the skies, since there is a definite limit to building in any other direction.

Westinghouse has applied the same rule to a radio set. Thus the "Columnaire" takes up only 10 by 12 inches of floor space and yet it incorporates an electric clock, a full-sized 9-tube superheterodyne receiver and a powerful dynamic speaker. Erected upward in this manner the radio set resembles nothing so much as those fine old grandfather's clocks which decorate many a tastefully arranged room.

In height this clock set reaches 59 inches, about five feet, and its cabinet has been ingeniously designed to match either ultra-modern settings or the more conservative furnishings of quieter homes.

Looking at the rear view of the set, we can see just how this arrangement has been worked out. At the lower part is the power pack and audio amplifier of a standard set, stood on end. On top of this comes the regular R. F. chassis, also stood on end. Finally, at the top comes the dynamic speaker, pointing upward through a grill. In front of the speaker is located the clock movement.

Now, in addition to being compact, this arrangement gets rid of the loudspeaker opening which has always been a problem in radio cabinet design. Grills and tapestries have done their best to make the opening less conspicuous, but nothing can do it, except to hide it on a different plane. In order to make the sound project properly from this position, a "sound plug" is located in front of the cone which deflects the sound in the proper direction. This plug, plus the upward position, eliminates the directional effect of the speaker, a common fault of dynamics, so that the sound seems to come from a general direction rather than a specific small area in front of the cabinet.

The engineers claim further merit in locating a speaker in this way since the back of the speaker works on a five foot column of air, therefore, the name "Columnaire." The back of the set is closed except for certain openings for heat radiation and sound reproduction design.

M. O. Rypinski, manager of the radio department of the Westinghouse Company, describing the set, says, "Due to its small circumference, this new set permits ready handling by one person and its dimensions enable it to be easily transported in an automobile, thereby extending the scope of its use. As the bulk of the weight of the cabinet is at the bottom, its stability is insured.

Describing the simplicity and beauty of this set, Mr. Rypinski continues, "The entire cabinet is of original woods, no overlays being used. Thus the simple surfaces permit easy cleaning. The speaker is protected from damage by a heavy cloth-covered grill on which a light, small vase may be

Factory Music

New Idea Lets Them Who Work Listen

Radio's charm to sooth the routine factory workers is being enlisted more and more by plant executives. Not only does radio help relieve the monotony of routine tasks, but there is evidence that it stimulates efficiency and production.

As if to set an example for other industrial plants, the factories of the R. C. A. Victor Company at Camden, N. J., the R. C. A. Radiotron Company at Harrison, N. J., the Philco Company at Philadelphia and the CeCo Company at Providence have been equipped with loudspeakers to bring radio programs to the workers on their jobs throughout the day.

From Camden comes the report that radio is effective and popular even where the machinery is noisy. Of course, the radio companies are quite enthusiastic about factory radios, for proof of its effectiveness will soon open up big new markets for receiving apparatus.

The first experiment in factory radio on record was tried some two years ago by the Chair City Upholstering Company of Gardner, Mass., whose workers demanded the installation of loudspeakers when asked to work overtime. They wanted to hear the presidential campaign speeches. A trial soon convinced the factory heads; they reported that production increased 17.5 per cent over a given period due to the radio.

"We find," reported Nathan G. Erwandter, president of the company, "that the best type of music to speed up work is jazz. Speeches tend to slow up workers when they try to catch every word. Some of the employees, however, say they can work better when listening to classical selections. There is no doubt in my mind that the use of broadcast music to increase production in industry is worth a thorough investigation."

Radio Law Quarterly

With Louis G. Caldwell, Washington attorney and former general counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, as editor-in-chief, the first Journal of Radio Law will make its appearance as a quarterly in April, 1931. It will be published under the auspices of the law schools of Northwestern University, University of Southern California, Washington University of St. Louis, and possibly other law schools.

Devoted entirely to the development of radio law in this country and abroad, the journal's editorial board will consist of the following members: United States Senator-elect Wallace White Jr.; Judge Ira E. Robinson, Federal Radio Commissioner; Col. Thad H. Brown, general counsel Federal Radio Commission; Judge Stephen B. Davis, former solicitor, Department of Commerce; William R. Vallance, assistant solicitor, Department of State; William Green, special counsel, Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce; Philip G. Loucks, managing director, National Association of Broadcasters; Paul M. Segal, counsel, American Radio Relay League; Ralph Colin, general counsel, Columbia Broadcasting System; Aubrey L. Ashby, general counsel, National Broadcasting Company; Carl Zollman, Marquette University, Milwaukee; Dr. Willy Hoffman, editor, Archiv fur Funkrecht, Leipzig; Dr. Alfred Wegerdt, Reich Ministry of Communications, Berlin, and Robert Homburg, editor, Revue Juridique International de la Radioelectricite, Paris.

Patent on Stenode

Sir Oliver Lodge Still Works On Tuning

Joint letters patent covering developments upon which they found they were pursuing the same lines of research, at first unbeknown to one another, have been taken out in England by Sir Oliver Lodge, eminent British physicist, and Dr. James Robinson, inventor of the stenode radiostat, which he is now demonstrating in the United States.

Sir Oliver is best known for his physical researches and his pioneer wireless tuning patent of three decades ago. Recently he has been working on ways and means of relieving congestion on wavelengths by reducing the separation between them and thus increasing their number.

Such a development in high radio selectivity, he told his interviewer, can be achieved without impairing program quality and with the ultimate promise of bringing forth cheaper and simpler radio sets using fewer tubes.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Jesters Male Trio.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 String Ensemble.
5:30 Stocks; "Evening Stars" music.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
6:15 World Bookman.
6:15 Reinhers and Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Tampa Chamber of Commerce.
6:40 Musicale.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular orchestra.
7:45 "Sailor" Ryan's Political Review.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Miller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 WBZ Players.
9:30 NBC, Rettenberg's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather report.
11:03 Sport Review.
11:13 Irving Guyer's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:30 Collegians Orchestra.
6:45 Yankee Network Recital.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Raw Materials of the Vegetable Oil Industries."
7:30 CBS, Soloists; Henry Burbig; Fred Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
8:30 Grace Hayes, W. C. Fields, direct from Broadway theater.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 Ben Pollack's Orchestra; Chester Gaylord, soloist; sister team.
10:00 CBS, Special program from drought area with Will Rogers and five speakers.
10:30 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Gloucester Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 Lynn Community Fund; time.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 1

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:45 p. m.—Duke Herland's Sax Aces.
1:00 Boston Musicians' Subscription Fund Concert, Will Dodge, director; talks.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
2:30 "Famous Faiths": "Why I Am a Unitarian," the Rev. Albert Dieffenbach.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Aida Doninelli, soprano; George Cehanovsky, baritone; Atwater Kent Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Sketch, "Earth Incorporated."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10::30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 Boston Symphonic Ensemble.
12:45 p. m.—"The Short Story."
1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Antonio Geradi, violinist.
2:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:30 Palmira Dellamano, pianist; Katherine Mann, soprano; Josef Zimbler, cellist.
3:00 Speakers; soloists; quartet.
4:15 NBC, Musical Crusaders: ensemble, orchestra.
4:45 NBC, Quartet and ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; musicale; Review.
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 NBC, "Northern Lights"; soloist; string trio.
7:00 Dance orchestra and soloists.
7:15 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: speakers; sketches; music.
9:15 Michael Ahern, baritone.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 "Little Buster Melodies."
10:00 Einar Hansen, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Review.
11:15 NBC, Male quartet; orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 "Modern Novelette."
12:30 CBS, Vernon Bartlett, speaking from London.
12:45 CBS, H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards Band.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus; orchestra.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor. Overture, La Cenerentola (Rossin); Piano Concerto in A Major (Beethoven), Nikolai Orloff, soloist; La Rossiniana (Rossini-Respighi); The Fire Bird (Stravinsky).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 American Legion program: speakers; soloists.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funnyboners; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, Ben Alley, Gus Van; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffettes Orchestra.
7:15 Dance orchestra.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 CBS, Zodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 "The Gauchos"; soloist.
9:00 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Duotones.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

2:30 p. m.—Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.
6:30 Lynn Community Fund; time.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—Dutch Girls Ensemble.
4:20 p. m.—Federation of Music Reeital.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Salon Ensemble.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Speaking From New York

"Lost in the Stilly Night," a Story of Blissful Silence

TONIGHT there isn't a radio receiver anywhere in this house! A man just walked out the front door with the receiver we dialed last night. But it wasn't our receiver. For our receiver is down the street, on the floor of a radio service man's shop, alone among a group of strange receivers, and lonesome, no doubt. A radio reviewer's own receiver left to shift for itself in the belittling midst of a miscellaneous lot of just any sort of receivers, brought to the service man by just ordinary listeners!

They tell us that it was the filter condenser block—or maytap the condenser filter block—in the power pact that simply burned itself out in loyal service to our insatiable ears. We feel a bit ashamed about it. Night after night, month after month for more than two years that block sacrificed itself for us—bit by bit, orchestra by orchestra, blurb by blurb—and we never once suspected that a tragedy was being enacted in that power pact. Filter blocks, hidden away in power pacts, are born to burn out unseen.

No—you may not ask us exactly what a condenser filter block may be. We could answer only by describing what such a block, at long length burning itself out, seems to do; or rather seems to estop one's set from doing. Harking to The Three Bakers—a trio of zanies who, for some unaccountable reason, have been dropped off the WABC chain, but who, fortunately for those who like a generous slice of inane humor now and then, still jabber into WMAQ's microphone in Chicago—harking to The Three Bakers, our receiver with no warning whatever ceased to function. One moment Russell Pratt, Ransom Sherman and Joe Rudolph, three as entertainingly nonsensical musketeers as you'll find in a month of dialing—and the next moment, silence! Stubborn silence, too. Silence that simply would not surrender back our zanies no matter how many wrong methods of righting the receiver we attempted. The aerial was connected. So, too, the ground and the loudspeaker. The tubes glowed—all of them. We swapped them around among their sockets—first this combination, then that, then a third and a fourth. They still glowed. And still the receiver said nothing, emphatically.

Expert assistance was needed. An emergency call. But whom to call? Where was the nearest service man? Would central tell us? She sends the policeman, the fireman—why not the service man? But the Lady of the House interceded: "Look it up in the classified telephone book. Under 'Radio.'" And she added, gratuitously, we thought: "L, M, N, O, P, Q, R—that's the way to find it." Reluctantly, we followed this advice. It's amazing how many radio dealers and service men there are in New York. Almost as many as radiocasting quartets. But at last we found one within two blocks of this spot. The Lady of the House carried the message in person: "Come at once. Bring all your tools—some tubes, too—and another set that will go in case you can't fix this one."

He brought one of those midget receivers. . . . We had been reading an article in the Atlantic Monthly—"Architecture Astray." The English architect who wrote it found that American architecture had strayed away off the lot of efficiency and utility. We should like to show him some of the midget receivers and suggest that he begin with them in an exposition of what's wrong with the design of American radio cabinets. The midget our man brought in on his long-suffering shoulder was—perhaps many of them are—very like something our boy might knead out of gingerbread batter. Square at the bottom, of course (the designer would have avoided even that sanity if he could), perpendicular up the sides, but only for a short distance, because the urge to taper the thing off like the roof of a barn was irresistible.

Over the face of the in-built speaker sprawled what the designer would call a scroll or a grille, wondrously insignificant in its interlacings—very much like the streets of Boston's down-town district. And over the face of the whole receiver were scattered splotches of raised design which looked as though someone standing off about five feet had hurled at the plain box several fistfuls of rich brown mud.

That is the receiver which has just gone out the front door on the shoulder of our service man's assistant. Ugly as it was, it served its purpose. It was a fairly good pinch hitter for our own receiver—superior in at least one respect, since it made a noise. Many noises. Plunkings and raspings and hemmings and hawings as well as a somewhat tinny-toned reproduction of those programs which, in service to our customers, we must hear from week to week. And now we suppose that when the substitute midget resumes its place on the service man's self down the street, it will look down upon our poor unemployed receiver, and sneer.

We have left our receiver there for another day so that it may be picked up by a concern which specializes in sets of its type. For all we know our filter block condenser may not have burned itself out at all. A technician who is also a friend with nothing to sell has phoned us that perhaps nothing more than a by-pass what-do-you-call-it is out of kilter. It is the day of the specialist, and tomorrow our receiver, suspected block and all, goes to a specialist. Nothing but the best service is good enough for our readers.

But tonight—what a blissful night! As the tapping of this typewriter pauses between sentences, we can hear the steam pipes sing, the wind whisper at the window, the whistles moan along the river. If we should listen sharply, we could almost hear the Central Park pond ice crack. We can even talk! . . . And we have no inkling of an idea what is being advertised on the air tonight! L. A.

and
Pledge Used Cars
that are GUARANTEED
SCOUTEN MOTORS Inc.
22nd Street at Avenue B
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Hill Grocery Co.
BIRMINGHAM
A STORE NEAR YOU

"There is nothing finer than a Stromberg-Carlson"
SEE THEM
HEAR THEM
at
A. W. Mayer Co.
RADIO
147 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Ken. 2551 BOSTON

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Spring Fashions
—now being shown
at
Burger-Phillips
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BOND WEAKNESS SPREADS INTO STOCK MARKET

Recovery From Early Declines Fails to Hold—Treasury 4s Hard Hit

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The stock market ended the grst month of the year today in a rather listless fashion in contrast to the flush of enthusiasm with which January began.

The market was distinctly heavy, with numerous losses of a point or two in prominent issues, and wider declines in some of the more mercurial shares. Short covering gave the list a little boost in the last few minutes.

The closing price level, as measured by the averages, was in the main only a point or two above the levels reached in the New Year's rally of Jan. 2.

Further declines in the bond market weighed heavily on shares, and the violent fluctuations in a few of the volatile issues yesterday was regarded in some quarters as indicating an impaired technical position. Nevertheless, offerings were not heavy, and most of the pivotal issues gave ground grudgingly.

Auburn and Wothington continued to fluctuate erratically. The former dropped nearly 6, then regained almost half its loss. Worthington dropped nearly 4, then reduced its loss to less than a point. Chemicals were rather heavy. Du Pont, Columbian Carbon, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, and Allied Chemical finished 2 to 3 points lower.

Other shares off about 2 points included Westinghouse, Atchison, Eastman, Johns-Manville, and Underwood Elliott.

Shares losing about a point included U. S. Steel, American Can, American Power & Light, Bethlehem, Stone & Webster, Radio, and Union Pacific.

North American, General Electric, and General Motors were off only fractionally, and American Telephone closed about steady. General Railway Signal was a firm spot up 2. Sales for the two-hour session were about 800,000 shares.

Trade Conditions

The week-end estimates of steel production in the Youngstown area for next week indicated that output would hold about steady at slightly less than 50 per cent of aggregate capacity. The week-end mercantile reviews reported little change in trade conditions. Wholesale apparel markets are experiencing fair inquiry for spring, but some other lines are less satisfactory. The motor trade has been distinctly encouraged by the results of the Chicago show.

The week has brought forth a large assortment of earnings statements, which were in the main about as expected, and while serving to hold the market in check, have failed to move it much in either direction.

Reports for industrials so far indicate an aggregate decline in industrial earnings of about 40 per cent from the high records of 1929, with sharper losses in the last quarter alone.

Commodities have again eased off this week. The Annalist weekly index of commodity price dropped a point for the second successive week, after several weeks of comparative stability. Copper exporters today dropped their price ¼ of a cent, confirming the action of custom smelters in cutting the domestic price from 10 to 9¾ cents a pound yesterday.

Foreign exchanges were about steady. Sterling cables were a shade lower at $4.85⅝. Argentine exchange held steady, and about $5,000,000 in gold was received from Buenos Aires. Brazilian exchange was heavy.

Bonds Decline Further

Selling continued in the bond market today, and closing prices were generally a fraction under the previous session. United States Governments were exchanged in small volume in comparison with previous sessions, but resumed their decline.

Treasury 4s were hard hit, and yielded about ½ a point to carry the issue 2½ points below the high of last week. A further reaction in Treasury 4¼s of smaller proportions took place. Treasury 4¼s have suffered most in the reaction this week as it bears the coupon which Wall Street believes a new bond issue would carry, if Congress decides favorably upon proposals to cash veterans insurance certificates. The loss for the week amounts to 2 25-32ds or about $28 a bond. Liberty 3½s yielded nearly ¼ of a point but the first 4¼s rallied on a few sales.

With the decline of the week virtually wiping out the progress made in many issues during the month, there was some buying by bargain hunters of corporate domestic issues, but the majority remained under pressure. Some of the second-grade rails yielded a point or more.

The best demand for foreign bonds centered in German 5½s which advanced more than a point, and several bank and industrial issues firmed. Australia 5s, Sao Paulo 7s, and Poland 7s were weak.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan30	Jan28
50 Adams Roy	4	4	4	4	3½
1950 Allied Motor	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾
100 Am Com Pwr A	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	13¾
100 Am Equities	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1150 Art Metal Wks	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200 As Tel Util	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
100 Burnham Trad	23	22¾	23	23	22
350 Butler Bros	2	2	2	2	1¾
100 Ceco Mfg	6	6	6	6	5¾
300 Cent Pb Sv A	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
350 Cent&SW Util	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
425 Common Ed	241½	239¾	241½	241½	241½
1500 Cont Chgo	7	7	7	7	6¾
12100 Cord Corp	8¾	8	8	8	8½
100 El House Ut	25	25	25	25	25
500 Gleaner C Har	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
150 Grt Lakes Air	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Hormell & Co	28½	28	28½	28	28
50 Inland Util	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
9400 Insull Ut Inv	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾	4
600 Kalamazoo Stv	43¾	40¾	41	41¾	41¾
100 Keystone Steel	33¾	32¼	32½	32½	33½
750 Libby McNeill	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
350 Manh Dearb	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
350 Mer & Mfr A	18	17½	17½	18½	18½
20500 Mid Utilities	19¾	19	19¾	19¾	19¾
600 Mo-Kan Pipe	23½	22¾	22¾	22¾	23½
250 No Am Car	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾	6¾
100 Pac Pub S A	39¾	38¾	39	39¾	
150 Rangamo Elec	21	20½	21	21	
550 Reab Ut Sh	35¾	34¾	35	35½	
350 Swift & Co	39	38¾	38¾	39	
200 Unit C Am pf	29	29	29	29	
1200 US Radio	9¼	9¼	9½	8¾	
10 Util & Ind pf	23½	19¾	21	19¼	
100 Util & Ind	3	3	3	3	
200 Util & Ind pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	
200 Vortex Mfg A	18¾	18¼	18¼	18½	
150 Yates-Am M pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	
Total sales 138,700.	5¾	5¼	5¾	5	

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Money today was 2 per cent; discount rates—short bills 3⅜ per cent and three months 3⅜-3½ per cent.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
31½	19½	1.80	Adams Ex	1100	20¾	20¼	20¾	+¼
11¾	10¼		Adams Ex pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
103¾	83¼	5	Air Reduc	3100	91¾	89¾	91¾	+1¾
9¾	6¾	.60	Airway El	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10¾	7	.40	Alaska Juneau	1000	8¾	8¼	8¾	+¼
179¾	153¼	9	Allegheny	2000	165¾	163¾	165¾	+1¾
126	122	8	Allied Chem	100	124	124	124	+1
34¾	30		Allied Ch pf	100	33	33	33	
34½	32¾	3	Allis-Chal	1500	33¾	33¼	33¾	+¼
39¾	29		Am Ag Ch of Del	100	34	34	34	
36¾	32	2.40	Am Brake	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	+¾
11¾	8¾		Am Bk Nov	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
116¾	106¼		Am Can	1200	111¾	110¾	111¾	+¾
34¾	27	1	Am Car & F	1200	31¾	31¼	31¾	+¼
74¾	74¾		Am Car pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	
39¾	34¾	2.60	Am Colortype	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	+¾
34¾	32		Am European	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	
38½	36¾		Am Hide	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	+¾
8¾	7¾		Am & Ft P	1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	+¾
74¾	74		Am & FP 1pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	
10¾	7		Am & FP 2pf	100	8	8	8	
27¾	23¾	2	Am Hawaii	1000	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¾
21¾	18½	1	Am Int Corp	1100	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¾
17	7		Am La Fr	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
28½	20¾		Am La Fr pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	
19¾	16¾		Am Machine	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¾
52	46	1	Am Metals	300	47	47	47	+¾
33¾	24¾	1	Am News	300	33¾	33¾	33¾	+¾
33¾	33		Am Nat O pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	
45	40	2	Am Oil Fd	100	41	41	41	+¾
108¾	94¾		Am P & L 6	1400	96¾	95¾	96¾	+¾
185¾	174¾	7	Am Radiat	1400	177¾	176¾	177¾	+¾
34¾	28¼	1	Am Roll Mill	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	+¾
84¾	67	6	Am Sm Ref	300	71¾	71¾	71¾	+¾
46¾	40¼	4	Am Smelt	300	41¾	41¾	41¾	+¾
131½	125	7	Am Smelt pf	100	128	128	128	+¾
3¾	3½		Am Solvents	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
39	35	3	Am Stl Fnd	1300	36¾	36¾	36¾	+¾
17½	15¼	1	Am TelCab	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¾
180½	176½	9	Am Tel&T	2500	178¾	178¾	178¾	+¾
61¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	+¾
33	31		Am Wool pf	2500	32¾	32¾	32¾	+¾
34¾	29¾	2½	Anaconda	1100	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¾
37	27	2.40	Ancher Cap	400	32	32	32	+¾
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	+¾
4½	3		Arm Ill A	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3¾	3		Arm Ill B	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
47	33	7	Arm Ill pf	1900	37	37	37	+¾
28¾	24½	4	Asso Apparl	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¾
25¾	22	2½	Asso Dry G	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¾
197¾	178½	16	Atchison	1100	181¾	181¾	181¾	+¾
106	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	+¾
120	105	10†	Atl Coast L	100	106	106	106	+¾
22¾	18	1†	Atl Refin	100	115¼	115¼	115¼	+¾
3¾	3		Atlas Tack	4000	21	3¾	3¾	
148	101¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	16000	143	138½	138½	-5½
3	3		Auto Sales	1000	4¼	4	4¼	+¼
			Aviation	1300				

—B—

24¼	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	300	22¼	22	22	-1¼
84½	69¼	7	Baldwin pf	10	82	82	82	
82	68¼	7	Balt & O	1300	70	70	70	+¾
10	8	2	Barker Bros	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	
1¼	1¼		Barnet	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11¾	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¾
69½	63	4	Beatrice	1100	65¾	65¾	65¾	+¾
20¾	16¾	1	Bendix	400	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¾
37½	33¼	2	Best & Co	1300	35¾	35¾	35¾	+¾
54½	45¾	6	Beth Steel	3200	47¾	46¾	47¾	+¾
122¼	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	9400	115¾	115¾	115¾	+¾
70¾	67½	3†	Bordgen	1200	132	131¾	131¾	-¼
25½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1200	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¾
33½	30¾		Borg Warner	200	35	34¾	34¾	+¾
62½	59	4	Boston Me	400	24¾	23¾	23¾	-¾
19	16½		Briggs	200	18	18	18	+¾
3¾	2		Brockway	3000	17	17	17	+¾
62½	58¾	4	Brkyn Man T	300	3¾	3	3	
91¾	85¾	6	Brkyn Man pf	400	91¾	91¾	91¾	+¾
8¾	5½		Bruns Term	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¾
17¾	14¼	1	Bucyrus	300	17	17	17	+¾
10¾	9	1	Buff Wheel	100	10	10	10	+¾
17¾	11¾	1.60	Bullard	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¾
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	800	16¾	16	16¾	+¾
36	21½	1	Burroughs	800	14¾	14½	14½	-¼
2	1½	.50	Butte Cop	1000	35¾	35¾	35¾	+¾
48¾	37¾		Byers	1200	47½	46¾	46¾	-¾

—C—

48¼	42¾	4	Calif Pack	100	43	43	43	-¾
¾	½		Callahan	100	¾	¾	¾	
39	37		Calu & Arix	100	38	38	38	
9¾	6		Calu & Hecla	200	¾	¾	¾	
34½	25½	6	Canada Dry	100	9	9	9	-¾
43	38½	2½	Can Pac	1400	32¾	32½	32½	-¾
20¾	18¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	1600	42¼	41¾	42	+¾
95½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	
4500	93¼	89	89	89	89½	90¾		
1700	38¾	37¾	38¾	37				
100	7¾	7¾	7¾					
1200	23¼	23¼	23¼	-¾				
2000	30¾	30	30¾	-¾				
2500	48¾	48¾	48¾	-¾				
3000	44	43¾	43¾	-¾				
100	1½	1½	1½					
100	1	1	1					
100	8	8	8					
1800	14	13¼	13¼	-¾				
600	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¾				
20	20½	20½	20½					
3500	17¾	16¾	16¾	-¾				
40	7¾	7¾	7¾					
100	3¾	3¾	3¾					
100	36	36	36	-¾				
800	156	155	155¾	-¾				
100	47¼	47¼	47¼	-¾				
600	9¾	9	9	-¾				
700	24½	24	24	-¾				
6500	38½	36½	37	-¾				
300	104½	104½	104½	-¾				
1800	92¼	89¾	89¾	-¾				
2500	8¾	8¾	8¾					
	28½	28½	28½	-¾				
5000	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¾				
9500	9¾	9¾	9¾					
400	95½	95½	95½	-¾				
300	13¾	13¾	13¾	-¾				
100	104	104	104	-¾				
8500	90	88¾	89½	-¾				
100	104	104	104	-¾				
1800	38½	38½	38½	-¾				
1400	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¾				
100	44¼	44¼	44¼	-¾				
600	7	7	7					
100	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¾				
100	3¾	3¾	3¾					
1800	58¾	58½	58½	-¾				
1400	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¾				
100	44¼	44¼	44¼	-¾				
100	10	9¾	9¾	-¾				
100	22	22	22	-¾				
100	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¾				
100	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¾				
100	11	10¾	10¾	-¾				
3600	14¾	14¾	14¾	-¾				
1300	14¾	14	14¼	-¾				
400	24¾	24¾	24¾	-¾				
100	4¾	4¾	4¾					
400	23¾	23¾	23¾	-¾				
300	83	83	83					
300	37	37	37					
400	31	31	31	-¾				
100	31¾	31¾	31¾	-¾				
13000	20¾	19¼	19½	-¾				
800	½	½	½					
1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	-¾				
1300	19¾	19¾	19¾	-¾				
500	35¾	35¾	35¾	-¾				
1000	21	21	21	-¾				
100	31¾	31¾	31¾	-¾				
100	14¾	14¾	14¾	-¾				
100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¾				

—D—

15¾	13½		Davison	300	15¾	14¾	14¾	
151	141	9	Del & Hud	400	151	150	150	-1
17¾	14½	6	Diamond M	1700	16¾	16	16¼	-¾
25¾	24¾		Diamond M pf	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¾
10½	8¾		Dome Mines	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¾
18¾	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¾
91	83¼	4†	Dupont	1800	87½	86¾	87½	+¾
121	118¾	6	Dupont deb	1000	120	120	120	-¾

—E—

160¾	143¾	5†	East Kodak	1800	158½	155	155½	-2¾
17¾	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	400	15½	15¼	15¼	-¾
56½	50¾	6	Elec Auto Lt	350	52¾	52¾	52¾	-¾
3¾	2¾		Elec Boat	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50¼	38¼	1	Elec P&L	100	47¾	46¾	47	-¾
104¾	100	7	Elec P&L pf	9000	47¾	46¾	47	-¾
91½	86	6	El P&L 6% pf	100	104	104	104	
58	50¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	56¾	56¼	56¼	-¾
1½	1		Emer Br A	500	57½	57½	57½	-¾
10	8¾	2	Emporium	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¾
45	40½	2.40	Eng F S	100	10	10	10	
36¾	32½	2½	Equit Buildg	100	44	44	44	
5½	4½		Evans Auto L	300	33	33	33	
35	30	1½	Ex Buffet	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	-¾
				50	30	30	30	-1

—F—

23¾	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	22	22	22	
39	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	3200	30	28¼	30	+2
53½	44¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	2100	50¼	48¾	50¼	+1¾
62	58	6	Firestone pf	300	59¾	58¾	58¾	-¾
¾	½		Fisk Rubber	1600	¾	¾	¾	
18¾	14		Follansbee B	1500	16	15¾	15¾	-¾
54¾	41½	2	Foster & Wh	1500	51¾	51¾	51¾	-¾
28¾	21¼		Fourth Nat Inv	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	-¾
10¾	4¾		Foundation	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¾
32¾	25¾	4	Fox A	2600	30¾	30¾	30¾	-¾
33¾	28½	4†	Freeport Tx	9800	33¾	31½	31½	-2¾
				1300	33¼	32¾	33	-¾

—G—

55½	50½	5	Gamewell	20	54	54	54	-1
2	1½		Gardner M	3000	1½	1½	1½	
64¼	57¾	4†	Gen Am Tk	3000	61¾	61¾	61¾	-¾
34¾	24¼	1	Gen Asphalt	100	63¾	63¼	63¼	-¾
108½	98	8	Gen Bak pf	300	34¾	34	34	-¾
3¼	2¾		Gen Bronze	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
47	41¾	6	Gen Cable pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	-¾
121	113½	6†	Gen Elec	40	48¾	48¾	48¾	-¾
122¼	115¾	60	Gen Elec Sp	12200	44¾	43¾	44	-¾
53	47¾	3	Gen Foods	1400	12	12	12	
68¾	54	4	Gen Gas A	1000	12	11¾	11¾	-¾
57	47¼	30	Gen Gt E cv pf	1600	52	50	50	-¾
48¾	44		Gen Mills	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¾
38½	35¼	3†	Gen Motors	600	44¾	44	44¾	-¾
98½	95	5	Gen Mot pf	14500	98¾	97¾	98	-¾
17¾	14¾		Gen Pub Svc	700	16¾	16¾	16¾	-¾
7¾	6¾	4a	Gen Pub Svc	1600	16¾	16¾	16¾	-¾
6¾	5¾		Gen O Ad	1600	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14	6¼	4	Gen Theatre	6400	12¾	12¾	12¾	-¾
76	68		Gen Ry Sig	1400	72¾	72¾	72¾	-¾
6¾	5¾		Gen Realty	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
52¼	40	4†	Gen Refrac	200	41	41	41	-¾
28½	21½	1c	Gillette	1400	21	20¾	20¾	-¾
18¼	18½	1	Gimbel Br	4100	24¾	23¾	24¼	+¾
6¾	4		Gobel (Adolf)	300	5	5	5	
23¾	21½	2½	Gold Dust	2500	23¾	23¾	23¾	-¾
47	38¾	4	Goodrich	1800	39¾	39	39	-¾
			Goodyear	300	43¾	43¾	43¾	-¾
8½	4¾		Gotham Hos	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4¾	3¾		Graham-P	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	-¾
17¾	16¼	2	Granby	600	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¾
24½	19½	1†	Grand Silver	1800	19¾	19¾	19¾	-¾
39¼	36	3	Grand Un pf	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	-¾
23½	20	3	Granite City	100	38	38	38	-¾
60¾	58½	5	Grt Nor pf	300	22	22	22	
20¾	19½	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	-¾
11¾	7¾		Grt W Sug	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	-¾
4¾	2¾		Grigsby Gru	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	-¾
				800	3¾	3¾	3¾	-¾

—H—

8¾	6¾		Hahn Dpt St	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
17	16	2	Hall Print	100	7¾	7¾	8¼	+¾
43¾	39	3	Harbison	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	-¾
12	12	6	Havana pf	400	48¾	48¾	48¾	-¾
86	83	4†	Hershey pf	30	18	18	18	
8¾	3¾		Hollander	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
36¾	26	3½†	Holland F	1000	27¾	27¾	27¾	-¾
43¾	31	1	Homestake	1000	23¾	23¾	23¾	-¾
8¾	8¾		Houdaille A	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
43¾	38¼	10†	Houston Oil	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¾
10	8¼		Houston O n	1200	20¾	20¾	20¾	-¾
37¾	30	4	Household P pf	100	61	61	61	-¾
71	41	4†	Howe Sound	100	61	61	61	-¾
77½	72	5	Hud Man pf	1000	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¾
26	21½		Hudson Mot	1800	21¾	21¾	21¾	-¾
10	7¾		Hupp Motors	7100	8	7¾	8	+¾

—I—

18¾	69¾	7	Ill Central	300	72	72	72	-¾
8¾	7¾	4	Ill Cen cl	20	8	8	8	
3¾	3¾		Indian Mot	100	78	78	78	-¾
16¾	14		Ingersoll R	1900	4¾	4¾	4¾	-¾
54¾	41½	2	Inland Steel	2100	164¾	164	164	-¾
28¾	21¾		Insuli Util	1500	61¾	61¾	61¾	-¾
10¾	4¾		Interboro RT	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	-¾
32¾	25¾	4	Int Cement	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	-¾
33¾	24¾		Int Combus	1000	27¾	27¾	27¾	-¾
24¾	24¾		Int Comm Eng	1000	24¾	24¾	24¾	-¾
34¾	24¾		Int Comb pf ctfs	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	-¾

—J—

11¾	10¾		Johns Man	10300	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¾
118¾	115¾		Johns Man pf	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	-¾
			Jones & L S	1200	63	62¾	63	+¾

—K—

3	1¾		Kelly Spring	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13¾	11¾		Kelly Spr 8%	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¾
13¾	11¾		Kelvinator	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¾
51	43¾	2.60†	Kennecott	1600	45¾	45¾	45¾	-¾
33	30¾	1.60	Kresge	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	-¾
34¾	30¾	1.60	Kroger	1500	31¾	31¾	31¾	-¾

—L—

4	3¼		Lee Rubber	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¾	11¾		Leh V Coal	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¾
13¾	11¾		Leh Val Rad	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¾
83¾	63¾	3†	Liebey Oil	1400	69	68	68	-¾
81	43¾	2.60†	Loew's Inc	6700	61¾	61¾	61¾	-¾
51	43¾	2.60†	Loew's pf w	1000	45¾	45¾	45¾	-¾
30¼	27	1†	Loose-Wiles	300	33¾	33¾	33¾	-¾
30¼	27	1†	Lou G&E A	300	33¾	33¾	33¾	-¾
4¾	3¾		Louis & N	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	-¾
			Lou Oil Ref	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	-¾

—M—

38	30¾	3½	McCall	300	33¾	33¾	34	
38¾	34¾	1	McGraw Hill	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	-¾
70	57	1†	Mc

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Improvement Holds in U. S.—Motor Output Rising —Car Loadings

Business in the United States continues along a very gradual upgrade. Little change of importance is evident in the general situation, but here and there are signs of improvement.

Expansion in the leading industries seems to have been no more than seasonal, averaging industry's gains since the beginning of the year. In the last week or two, however, there has been some improvement in the outlook.

Steel has just about held its recent gains, but the automobile trade has been encouraged by the response of the public to recent automobile shows, and is increasing operations. Graham Paige, Oldsmobile and Ford are among companies expecting to further increase their working time in February. Ford's Somerville (Mass.) plant is to go on a full five-day week, beginning Monday, Feb. 2.

Freight car loadings in the latest reported week compared more favorably with the corresponding period of last year than have preceding weeks.

Wholesale Prices Firmer

Wholesale and retail trade is reported to have gained somewhat, and a firmer tone to prices have developed in wholesale markets.

A sharp increase in production of building materials, as compared with the low level of last fall, is reported.

As reflected in check payments throughout the United States, business volume in the week ended Jan. 24 declined from the previous week as well as from the like period of 1930.

Bank clearings this week also show a slight falling off, compared with last week, being $7,792,423,000 or 2.1 per cent lower. The decline as compared with the similar 1930 week is 21.6 per cent.

Financing by bonds has been heavy again this week, crossing the $200,000,000 mark for the second time this year.

South American Reports

Business in Argentina throughout January has continued dull. In this month the peso dropped to a level the lowest in several years, but later recovered a small part of the loss and remained steady. Sales of automobiles have been adversely affected by the foreign exchange situation. The decline in the peso made it necessary for distributors to raise the prices of low and medium priced cars and this resulted in smaller sales, according to reports to the Commerce Department.

While there has been no marked change in general business conditions in Brazil, there have been seasonal upturns in some lines. Manufacturing, however, continues on reduced schedules, and public works are curtailed.

In Chile also business is slow.

The outlook for Cuban business has improved somewhat. The inauguration of the sugar grinding season January 15, aided in checking the trade decline, and the reported successful negotiations in regard to world restriction of sugar output has resulted in a better feeling in Cuban business circles.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market was irregular this week. Early trading was quiet, with the price trend sagging slightly. After mid-week a stronger tone was evident. Several individual issues scored good gains. Brokers' loans declined for the seventeenth time in 18 weeks, the drop being $23,000,000 to a new low.

The week on the London Stock Exchange began with a cheerful tone, except in Government issues which were lower on reports of a gold shipment to France. Throughout the rest of the week price movements were mixed. A quieter tone developed toward the end of the period.

Prices on the Paris Bourse were firm early this week, eased off about midweek and then strengthened toward the close of the period. Political developments and the approach of the month-end settlement apparently were ignored by traders.

At Berlin the week closed dull and lower. Early dealings also had resulted in a decline in prices, but some progress on the up side was made in the Thursday and Friday sessions.

CORN OFF TO NEW LOWS AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Overturned by stop-loss selling, all deliveries of corn reached new low price records today. With feed requirements lessened, corn buying was at a minimum, and the market dropped to more than 40 cents under the season's top level.

Opening ⅛ to ⅝ cent off, corn subsequently underwent further downturns. Wheat started at ¼ decline to ⅜ advance, and later held near to the initial range.

Opening prices were: Corn—March, old 62@62¼c, new 62¼c; May, old 63¾c, new 64½@¾c; July, 64½@¾c; September, 64¾c. Wheat—March, new 79½@¾c; May, old 81¾c, new 82⅝; July, 66¼@¾c. Oats—May, old 32½@¾c, new 32¾c.

ATLANTIC REFINING'S YEAR

The preliminary statement of the Atlantic Refining Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows a consolidated net of $2,742,000, after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.02 a share (par $25), on 2,692,854 average shares of common outstanding during the year and $1.01 on 2,694,642 at the end of the year. This compares with net in 1929 of $17,332,417, equal, after deducting $780,000 dividends paid on the 7 per cent preferred, now retired, to $6.79 a share on 2,448,019 average common shares outstanding and $6.30 on 2,681,900 common shares outstanding at the end of the year.

EXPORT COPPER LOWER

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The price of export copper was reduced one-quarter of a cent a pound today to 10.05 cents a pound, c. i. f. European base ports. The reduction followed a similar cut in the domestic price of the metal yesterday and brings the foreign price on a parity with the domestic quotation of 9¾ cents a pound. The former export price was 10.30 cents for first quarter delivery and 10.35 cents for April.

S. S. KRESGE NET

S. S. Kresge Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income of $10,621,151, after charges and federal taxes, equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $1.80 a share, par $10, on the 5,517,939 shares of common, compared with $14,953,211, or $2.68 a share, in 1929.

PITTSBURGH STEEL FOUNDRY

Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $130,363 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equal after preferred dividends to $1.50 a share on the 60,000 shares of common, compared with $236,715, or $5.86 a share on 40,000 common shares, in 1929.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99	99
Alleghany 5s '44	82⅝	82⅛
Alleghany 5s '49	82⅛	82
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	82⅛	81
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	102	101¾
Am For Pow 5s	104½	104
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	83½	82
Am Metals 5½s	89¾	89⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	91	91
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅛	103
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	104	103⅞
Am T&T col 5s '46	138¼	137⅞
Am T&T 5s '65	108	108
Am T&T 5s '65	108	108
Am T&T 4s '66	104½	104
Am T&T cv 5s '36	106⅝	106¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109¼	108⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	101⅛	101¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '28	103⅛	103¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	97	97
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅛	96
Atch T&SF 4s 1995	96⅝	96⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	118	118
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	93⅛	93⅛
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	71	70
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91¾	91⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	83	81½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101½
B&O 1st 4s '48	87	86⅞
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	84⅛	84⅛
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O rfg 5s '95	96⅝	95
B&O rfg 4s	103⅛	103⅛
B&O 1st 5s '48	97	97
B&O 6s series D	107¼	107⅛
B&O rfg 5s '96	103¼	103¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	109	109
Bell Tell of Pa 5s '60 C	104½	103⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s B	110½	110½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	107⅛	107⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103⅜	102⅝
Boston & Me 5s '55	103⅜	103⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	99⅝	99⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	100⅝	100
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	30	30
Bklyn-Man st 4s '39	105⅝	105⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	100¾	100¾
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	88	88
Buf Ge 4½s wi	107⅝	107⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101	101
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	102	102
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	103⅞	103⅞
Calif Pack 5s	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '51	98⅞	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98	98
Can Nat Ry 5s July	100⅝	100½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104	104
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103⅞	103⅞
Can North 4½s	104⅛	104⅛
Can North of 7s '40	101½	101½
Can Pacific deb 4s	110¼	110¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	87⅛	87⅛
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	103⅞	103⅞
Certainteed Sugar sf 7½s '39	95⅞	95½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	34⅛	34⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99	99
Ches & O con 4½s B	99⅜	99⅜
Ches & O 4½s E	99⅜	99⅜
Chi B ⅝ Q 4s Ill div '49	90½	90⅛
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	98⅝	98⅝
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	103⅝	103⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s '31	108	108
Chi St L Pitts 5s	43½	43
Chi Gt West 4s '59	101¾	101¾
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	66¾	66
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	85⅝	85½
Chi M&StP 4½s	95⅝	95⅝
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	9	8⅞
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	32	31¾
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	72	71½
Chi & Nw 4½s C	89¾	89¾
Chi & Nw 4½s '37 cv	93¼	92¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	88½	88
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	107⅜	107⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	99	98¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	93½	93½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	88½	88½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	93⅜	93⅛
Cin Ger 4½s	90½	90
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	102¾	102¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	88½	88½
Colo & So rfg 4½s A	102	101¾
Colo & So 4½s 1st	93½	93
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¼	101¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97¾	97
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	96	95
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	104⅝	104⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	28	25¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	105⅝	105½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	61	61
Crown Zell 6s ww	97¾	97¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	33	33
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	44	43
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	103⅜	103⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96	96
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '49	106½	106½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '60	105½	105½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	105⅝	105⅝
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	84	84
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	93	93
Erie 5s '67	103½	103½
Erie gen lien	78½	77½
Erie gen 7s	75	74⅞
Erie East Coast 5s '76	77	77
Gen Baking 5½s	22¾	22¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	95	94½
Gen Theater 6s	103	102¾
Goodrich 4½s	77	69¾
Goodyear 5s '57	100½	99⅞
Goodrich 6s	88¾	88¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	67	67
Great Northern 4½s '81	106¼	106¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98¾	98¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	98	98
Great Northern 5½s '52	105¼	105¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109½	109½
Great Northern 1st	110⅛	110⅛
Green Bay & West 5s gen	99½	99
Houston Oil 5½s	101	101
Hudson Coal 5s '62	92	91
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	60	59
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	98¾
Ill Cen 4½s '66	101¾	101½
Ill Cen CStL&NO 4½s '63	98½	97¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 wi	94¾	94½
Inland Steel 4½s B wi	96¼	96¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78 A	96½	96½
Inland Steel 4½s B wi	96	96
Int Hydro 6s	96½	96½
Inter Match Sorp 5s '47	89½	89
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	90½	89½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69¼	69
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	69	68
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	54	54
Int Ag cal 1st sta '32	90⅝	90⅝
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	78½	78½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	96	96
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	53¼	51½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	95	94
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	74¾	74¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	72½	70
Int Tel & Tel 5s	89¼	88⅞
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	83	82½
Kan City Pit&Mem 4s '36	77	4⅝
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105½	97
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78⅞	105
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94½	78⅞
Kan City P & L 4½s	102½	94
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94	102½
Keith 6s '46	76¾	94
Kinney Co 7½s '36	87	76¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	87
L'Autaro 6s '54	58⅝	102
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	104½	58⅜
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	55	104
Lee's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99	55
Long Island gen 4s	101	99
Louis & Nash 4½s '42	89	101
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	103⅜	89
L&N uni 4s '40	98	103½
Met Water 5½s	73½	98
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	108¼	73½
Mead 6s ww	85½	106½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104	85½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	02¼	104
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100⅝	102¼
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	6⅜	100
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	86	6⅜
Min StP & SSM 5s '49	85	85¾
Min StP & SSM 6½s '33	89	65½
Min StP & SSM 5s '78	98	89⅞
Mo K & T pl 4s R '62	97¾	97¾
Mo K & T 4½s '78	88¼	88¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	85⅞	85⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	90½	90½
Mo Pac 5s H	100⅝	100⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	93⅜	93¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	72	71¾
Mo Pac 5s G '78	84	83⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	94	94
Mo Pac 5½s '49	94½	94½
Montana Power 5s D	99¾	98¾
Montana Central 6s	99⅞	99⅛
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	106½	106½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	81⅜	81⅛
Morris & Essex 4½s	84½	84½
Mut Fuel 5s	82	82
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	104¾	104¾
Nat Dairy Prd 5½s '48	52	51½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	100¼	99⅛
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77 A	13½	12½
New Cons 4s	4½	4½
N E T&T 5s '52	51¼	51¼
No Pac 4s	108½	108
N O T & M 5s B '54	94½	94½
N O T & M 5½s '54	83½	83½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	100½	100½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	84½	84½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	97¼	97¼
NYC L ST cou 3½s '98	107¼	107¼
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	93⅝	93⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90⅜	90
NY Chi & StL 5s A '74	85½	87⅛
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	103¼	101⅝
NY Dock 5s	81	103¼
NY Edison 5s '44	98	81
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108⅛	74½
NY Edison 5s '44	114⅞	86⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '48	97½	114⅞
NY NH&H no deb 4s '56	107⅝	97½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	83¼	107⅝
NY NH&H 5s '54	83½	83¼
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101	118
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44½	101
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	44½
NY Tel 5s '46	98⅛	103
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	85½	98⅛
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101¼	85½
Niag Shares 5½s	93	101¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	97	93
Nor Am Ed 5s C	49	49
Nor Pac 4s '97	97½	97½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	93	97½
Nor Pac 3s D 2047	84½	84½
Nor Pac 3s E 2047	83½	83½
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	103⅜	111
Nor States Pow 5s B '61	104½	103⅜
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	104½	104½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104½	104½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	97½	97½
Otis Steel 6s '41	57½	57
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97¾	97¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅛	104⅛

	High	Low
Pak-Am Pet & T 6s '39	88	88
Paramount Ruby 7½s '51	103¼	101½
Pathe Ex inc 8s '37	99	99¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	90	90
Penn RR 4½s D	97	96¾
Penn RR 4½s '52	106⅜	106¼
Penn RR gn 4½s '65	103⅞	103
Penn RR 5s '64	105	104½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107⅞	107½
Penn RR gold 4½s '36	104⅝	104⅜
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104⅛	104⅛
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	88¼	88
Phil Co 5s '67	97	96⅝
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98⅝	98⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	103⅜	103⅛
Pillsb A W Vs 4½s B	93	93
Port Art C F & Dock 6s '53 A	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74	73½
Pub Ser E&G 5s '59	103⅞	103⅞
Pub Ser E&G 1979	103	103⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	98
Read Cen Rch. RJ col 4s '51	85	85
Revere Cop & B 6s	99½	99⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97¾	96⅛
Richfield Oil 5s	85	87
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	97	97
Rochester Gas 5s '46	106⅝	106⅝
Rome Wat & Ore 5s R&O div 33	96⅝	96⅝
StL RM&Pac 5s '55	47	47
StL & SF 4s A '50	83⅜	83⅜
StL & SF 4½s '78	85½	85½
StL SW 1st 4s '89	85¾	85¾
StL SW 1st 5s '32	85	85
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	109⅜	109⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	83½	83½
Seaboard AL gold 4s st '50	49¼	49¼
Seabd AL com 5s '49	17	15½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	9	9
Shell Pipe 5s '32	97	97
Shell Union 5s '47	81¼	81¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	81¼	81
Shubert Theater 6s '45	86	85½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103⅞	103⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97½	97½
Sinclair Crude O 5½s '38	101½	101½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	76¾	76¾
Solvay Am Inv 5s	97	97
So Pacific col 4s '49	94⅜	94⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅛	96
So Pacific 4½s '60 ww	96	96
So Pacific 4½s '69	96	96
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	99½	99
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	89
So Ry con 5s '94	108⅛	108⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	115½	115½
So Bell Tel 5s	105	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98⅝	97⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	85½	85½
Penn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅛	106
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105	104⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	99½	98¾
Tex & Pac 5s D	97	96¾
Third Ave 5s '37	98	96
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	97	97
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	96	95½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	106½	106½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95	93½
U S Rubber 5s '47	71	70
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	101⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	73	72½
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	43	43
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	39	39
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107	106¾
Va Ry & P 4½s	75	75
Wabash 1st 5s '39	99	99
Wabash 2d 5s '39	103½	103½
Wabash 5½s '75	99¼	99⅞
Walworth 6s '45	100¼	100
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	75	75
Warner Bros Pict 6s	84½	84½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	68	67½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106½	106½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104¾	104¾
West Shore 4s 2361	105½	105½
Western Electric 5s '44	91	91
Western Maryland 5½s '77	105½	105½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	94¼	94¼
Western Un 5s '51	93½	93
Western Un 6½s '36	103½	103½
Western Un 5s '60	106¼	106¼
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	103⅜	103⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	88	88
White Sew Mach 6s '40	88½	88½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	23	23
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	77	77
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan 30
3½s '47	101.00	101.00	100.28	100.28	101.6
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.30	102.8	102.8	102.13
4th 4¼s '38	103.00	103.4	103.00	103.00	103.4
4th 4¼s '38	101.14	101.20	101.12	101.12	101.30
3½s '47-'52	104.12	104.12	104.12	104.12	105.00
4s '54	104.22	104.22	104.12	104.12	105.00
4¼s '52	110.16	110.18	110.12	110.12	107.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Akershus 8s '52	78½	78½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	95¾	95⅜
Antioquia 7s B '45	84½	84½
Antwerp 8s '58	63	63
Argentine Gov 5s '45	104½	104½
Argentine 5½s '63	85¼	85¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	84	84
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90⅞	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90⅞	90⅞
Australia 4½s '57	90⅛	90⅛
Australia 5s '55	85¾	85¾
Australia 5s '57	72	71½
Austria 7s ctfs	73½	72
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94¾	94⅜
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	105⅛	105⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	99⅜	99⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95½	94⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '45	80½	80⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103¾	103⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅜	108⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	113⅜	112⅝
Bergen (City) 5s '60	109⅜	109⅛
Berlin 5s '58	95½	95⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	71½	71¼
Berlin Ely (City) 6½s '51	71¾	71¼
Berlin Elec 6s	72	72
Bolivia 8s '47	68¾	68¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	31	31
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	35	34½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	104½	104½
Brazil 6½s '36-57	72¾	70¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	65¼	62
Brazil (US) 8s '41	89	87
Bremen 7s '96	94½	94½
Brisbane 6s rcts	80	80
Brisbane 5s '57	68	68
Brisbane 5s '58	67¾	67
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68	68
Buenos Aires 6s '61	67¾	67
Carlsbad (City) 8½s '54	107½	107½
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	78¼	77⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	85	85
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	85	85
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	80½	80
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	81	81
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	81	81
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	81	80½
Chile(Rep) 7s '42	96	95¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '63	81	81
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101	101
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	58	58
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	65	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68½	68½
Cuba (Rep) 5s '(04) '44	98	97½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	68	68
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '45	80½	80
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108½	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95	94¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	105¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	92	90½
Duke Power 6s '66	103¾	103½
Dutch El 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	101¾	101¾
Flat 7s '46 war	87½	87½
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	87¾	86½
Finland 5½s '58	80½	80½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94½	94½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126	126
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90¾	90¾
German 7s '49	100⅝	100
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	83	83½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	78½	78¼
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78⅜	78⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	73⅜	72¼
Germ Elec P '53	77	77
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	78	78
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	87	87
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	98	98½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	97½	97½
Graz 6s '54	73¾	73
Greek 6s '68	99¼	99¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	85¾	85¾
Hamburg 6s '46	94¼	94¼
Hanau 6s ww	82	82
Harpen 6s '49 ww	72	71½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	80	80
Irish Free State 5s '53	101¼	101¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	103¾	103¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96	96
Italian Pub Util 7½s '52	99	99½
Italy (King) 7s '51	97¾	97¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	97¾	97¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	93¾	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	104
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '36	93½	93¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	78¾	78¾
Karstadt 6s '43	62½	62½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	82	81
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	88	88
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	88	88
Lombard El 6s '52	89	87½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	94½	94½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Medellin 7½s '46	104½	104½
Meridionale 7s '57	71¾	71¾
Mex 4½s Treas	95	95
Mex 4s small A '31	8¾	8¾
Mex 4s small A '31	8¾	8¾
Mex 5s A '45	9¾	9¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	11½	11
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	11	11
Montevideo 7s '52 ww	85	85
New South Wales 5s '58	85½	85
Nord Ry 6½s '50	88½	88½
Norway 8s '46	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '35	101	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¼	101¼
Norway (Ry) 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Norwegian Pr 8½s '46	107¼	107¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	100¼	100
Nuremberg 6s '52	100¼	100
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	71½	71½
Oslo (City) 5s '55	73½	73½
Oslo Gas 6s '42	102	102
Oslo Power 6s '59	97¾	97¾
Pan Am Pet & T 6s '40	88	88
Paramount Ruby 7½s '51	103¼	101½
Pathe Ex inc 8s '37	99	99¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	90	90
Penn RR 4½s D	97	96¾
Penn RR 4½s '52	106⅜	106¼
Penn RR gn 4½s '65	103⅞	103
Penn RR

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SIX FENCERS REACH FINAL

New York University Men Prominent in Junior Saber Qualifications

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Fencers of New York University, past and present, continued to be prominent in the qualifying rounds for the junior fencing championships, for sabre, last night, at the New York Athletic Club, as they had been in the foils and épeé earlier in the week. Of the six survivors of the strips, Miguel A. de Capriles and Max Kapner were included. Both are graduate students, members of the University Fencers. Only 19 candidates appeared for the test and were divided into three strips as follows:

Strip 1—Edmund L. Terry, Saltus Fencing Club; Julio Cerra, Salle de Armes Vince; Benjamin S. Faber, University Fencers; A. Theodore Rose, New York University; Bernardo de LaGuardia, New York A. C.; Haakon Gulbranson, Columbia University, and Edwin L. Dow, Saltus Fencing Club. Gulbranson, with six victories, led the qualifiers, but touches, both for and against, had to be counted to settle the other place. Both Dow and Cerra had three victories each, and each had been touched 22 times, but Dow scored 23 touches to only 20 for Cerra, and the former filled the second place.

Strip 2—Albert V. Ferro, Saltus Fencing Club; Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Armes Vince; R. B. Stringfellow, New York A. C.; Max Kapner, University Fencers; Melvin Zimet, New York University, and H. W. Gibson, New York University. Bruder won all five bouts, with Kapner, winning four, the other qualifier.

Strip 3—Victor Pasche, Saltus Fencing Club; Benjamin O. Brane, Columbia University; Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers; Malcolm Hammerschlag, College of the City of New York; Arthur Muray, Salle de Armes Vince, and Samuel Goldenstein, New York University. Muray won four straight bouts, while the other qualifier was Miguel A. de Capriles with a score of 4—1.

The finals of this event will be held at West Point, in the gymnasium of the United States Military Academy, on Feb. 28, the first time a championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America has been held there.

Lloyd Ellingsen Ski Jumps 167 Ft.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 31 (AP)—The intercollegiate ski-jumping contest and the Class A and Class B cross-country ski races were held here at the Brattleboro Country Club yesterday. The first of the two-day New England ski tournament.

Lloyd Ellingsen of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., outjumped his nearest competitor by some 23 feet to win the ski jump with a leap of 167 feet. Earlier this month Ellingsen won a collegiate ski jumping event at Chicago by covering only 123 feet in the air.

George E. DesRosiers '31, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., was second with a jump of 144 feet, and his college mate, Clarence E. Barber, third with one of 124 feet.

In the Class A cross-country race, Magnus Satre, Salisbury (Conn.) Outing Club, covered the 13-mile course in 1h. 15m., to win first place, while his club mate, Ole Hegge, finished a good second in 1h. 17m. Birger Torresen, Norway Sik Club, Port Chester, New York, was third with 1h. 18m. 12s.

Olle Zepperstrom, Swedish Ski Club, New York City, covered the same course in 1h. 18m. 35s. to win the Class B race. Otto Jensen and Svere Satre, both of the Salisbury Club, finished second and third with times of 1h. 23m., and 1h. 25m. respectively.

KANSAS CITY ONLY TWO POINTS BEHIND

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	15	1	6	74	44	30
Chicago	15	2	11	70	52	30
Kansas City	14	2	10	43	28	28
Minneapolis	11	1	14	41	57	22
Duluth	11	1	12	45	45	22
Buffalo	10	3	10	35	41	20
St. Louis	4	0	17	28	69	8

RESULTS JAN. 30

Kansas City 3. Minneapolis 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31—The Kansas City Pla-Mors, defending champions in the American Hockey League race, are still headed towards the goal they reached last season. Showing great speed and skating ability, the Pla-Mors won their second straight game over the Minneapolis Millers in the Kansas City Ice Palace, Jan. 30, to climb closer to the top in the league standing. Now the Pla-Mors are just two points from the Chicago Shamrocks, and the Tulsa Oilers, who are tied for the first place with 30 points.

The Millers, who kept on the defensive during most of the game, had few chances to score in the final game of the series, the Pla-Mors obtained an early lead and added to the advantage as the contest neared the finish. The Kansas City goals were made by Wilf Ranger, Garnett Campbell and the veteran defenseman, Jamieson, the scores being scattered over the three periods. The crowd saw an interesting game, despite the one-sided score. The summary:

KANSAS	MINNEAPOLIS
Goodman, Ranger, lw	rw, Gordon, DePaul
Campbell, Mitchell, c	c, Johnson, Coutu
McCormick, Healey, rw	lw, Redding, Lessard
Halderson, McLeod, ld	rd, Carbol, O'Neil
Jamieson, Jagunich, rd	ld, Munro
Byrne, g	g, Levine

Score—Kansas City 3, Minneapolis 0. Goals—Ranger, Campbell, Jamieson for Kansas City. Assists—Halderson, Goodman for Kansas City. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

LEAGUE AID SOUGHT BY OTTAWA OWNERS

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 31 (AP)—That the Ottawa Senator Hockey Club is in dire need of financial assistance was indicated when Redmond Quain, director and legal adviser of the club, said "drastic action" may have to be taken if the National Hockey League does not come to the club's aid.

Quain declined to reveal just what action the Senator owners contemplated, but it is believed to concern either the sale of the team or certain of the players. Quain and William Foran, club president, left last night for Toronto to attend a meeting of the league governors.

"We are facing a difficult situation," Quain said, adding that an offer of $100,000 for the Ottawa franchise, made last night by Harold Code, Ottawa lawyer, who said he was acting for local interests, had not been refused by the club.

"We consider the offer a small one," Quain continued, "as we have already received bids reaching $50,000 for certain of our players." Code declines to say whom he represents in the purchase negotiations.

FIRST ROUND IS COMPLETED

Fine Start Made in Second Round of U. S. Class C Squash Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—All four of the seeded players made their initial appearances yesterday in the United States Class C squash tennis championship at the City Athletic Club, and each in turn came through victor. Theodore H. Hendrickson, of the Crescent Athletic Club, defeated his clubmate, J. A. Schwarz, 15—9, 15—2; Alfred T. Mahan, Yale Club, disposed of M. D. Grant, New York Athletic Club, 15—12, 15—12; Henry A. Haines, Park Avenue Squash Club, defeated Frank C. Vehslage, Essex Club of Newark, 15—0, 10—15, 15—7; while John S. Wiley, of Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, obtained a default from Forbes D. Shaw, of the Crescent Athletic Club.

The first round was completed, and a fine start made in the second round, which is scheduled to be completed this afternoon. Other victors of importance included Edward C. Conlin Jr., Columbia University Club leader, and Louis B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, who eliminated two members of the New Jersey champion team, Essex Club of Newark. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

John S. Wiley, Bayside L. T. C., won from F. D. Shaw, Crescent A. C., by default.

A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, defeated M. D. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 15—12, 15—12.

C. A. Allison, Crescent A. C., defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—6.

M. H. Fischer, City A. C., won from M. L. LeBlanc, Westchester C. C., by default.

K. B. Meurer, Crescent A. C., won from S. L. Alexander, Shelton Club, by default.

Second Round

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent A. C., defeated J. A. Schwarz, Crescent A. C., 15—9, 15—2.

E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, 15—1, 15—7.

F. L. Glasby, Montclair A. C., won from J. C. McCurrach, Crescent A. C., by default.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Paul Scheerer, Essex Club, 10—15, 15—8, 15—9.

C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, defeated Harry Corash, Shelton Club, 15—13, 18—15.

H. A. Haines, Park Avenue S. C., defeated F. C. Vehslage, Essex Club, 15—0, 10—15, 15—7.

Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C., won from K. B. Meurer, Crescent A. C., by default.

Leading Hockey Scorers

(Including Jan. 30 games)

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Goodfellow, Detroit	19	12	31
F. Cook, Rangers	13	13	26
Morenz, Canadiens	19	8	27
W. Cook, Rangers	20	5	25
Oliver, Boston	13	12	25
Boucher, Rangers	7	17	24
Weiland, Boston	15	9	24
Bailey, Toronto	13	10	23
Stewart, Montreal	16	7	23
Joliat, Canadiens	9	14	23
Jackson, Toronto	13	10	23

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Brydson, Chicago	23	6	29
LaFrance, Tulsa	16	7	23
Marker, Tulsa	11	6	17
Burns, Chicago	10	7	17
Gordon, Minneapolis	9	6	15
McFayden, Chicago	11	4	15
Riley, Minn-Chicago	7	8	15
Moffatt, Tulsa	9	5	14
Dunfield, Kansas City	11	3	14
Williams, Tulsa	5	9	14

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Robinson, Windsor	20	13	33
Doraty, Cleveland	14	11	25
Gray, Cleveland	21	4	25
Holmes, Syracuse	9	15	24
Martin, Buffalo	15	7	22
Duguid, Windsor	13	9	22
W. J. Phillips, Windsor	6	13	19
Northcott, Windsor	12	6	18
Goldsworthy, Detroit	13	5	18
Markle, Syracuse	12	5	17

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Conn, Portland	6	6	12
Savage, Seattle	8	4	12
McGoldrick, Portland	8	1	9
Anderson, Seattle	7	2	9
Walker, Seattle	1	7	8
Bellefeuille, Seattle	7	1	8

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Harper, Sheiks	17	9	26
D. Carrigan, L. A.	15	9	24
Peltier, L. A.	9	12	21
Anderson, Sheiks	9	7	16
Huffman, Sheiks	8	7	15
McGregor, Tigers	8	6	14
D. Cummings, Tigers	6	6	12
Scott, Black Hawks	3	8	11
Dafoe, Sheiks	6	5	11
Pilkin, L. A.	8	3	11

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Heximer, Springfield	20	9	29
Burke, Boston	18	11	29
Dillon, Springfield	19	15	34
Gaudreault, Providence	14	9	23
Hart, Providence	14	9	23
Boyd, Boston	13	9	22
Cook, Providence	12	8	20
Benson, Springfield	7	10	17
Loucks, Boston	10	5	15
Heller, Springfield	10	5	15
Andrews, Springfield	7	8	15

SHUTE SCORES FIVE BIRDIES

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 31 (AP)—Densmore Shute, debonair young Columbus (O.) professional, who won first prize of $1500 in last year's Texas open golf tournament, yesterday proved his 1930 victory was no accident. Starting in just where he left off a year ago, Shute toured a wet course yesterday in 68 strokes, five under par, to lead his closest rival by two strokes in the opening round of the 1931 event. Although he had not participated in any previous money events this winter, the defending champion was in rare form. He turned in five birdies and 13 pars and not once was in danger of going over perfect figures, despite the condition of the fairways and greens.

PICARD WINS SNOWSHOE RACE

QUEBEC, Jan. 31 (AP)—Trudging through a blizzard—and leaning into a 27-mile an hour wind, Emile Picard of the Lerreteville Snowshoe Club, yesterday won the 18-mile international snowshoe marathon. Baumier and Charlebois of the Coeur Joyeux Club of Montreal finished second and third, respectively. Tremblay of the Bouave Club, Quebec, was fourth. Picard's winning time was 2h. 39m. Baumier was 2m. 58s. behind. It was heavy going through the drifting snow.

SPORTS GERMAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE GERMAN EAGLE SOARS

Berlin

THE rise of Germany to equality—in some cases it is rather more than that—with the great powers in world sport has been one of the most remarkable phenomena observable in Europe since the war. Many factors have served to readjust the balance of power in matters athletic since then, and among the greatest of them is the youth movement in Germany, which rose with a vivid newness and a driving seat from the ruins of the old militaristic régime. There were black days in the Fatherland following the cessation of hostilities in 1918, when the nation stood faced with vast problems; but the rising generations found refuge from the demoralizing influences of defeat partly by throwing themselves whole-heartedly into athletic pastimes, bringing to them all the thoroughness in detail which characterizes the German nation in more serious matters.

For several years after the declaration of the armistice, German athletes were denied all but a small range of contacts abroad, but so keen was their application at home and so admirably directed their enthusiasm that, when the barriers broke down, Germany stood revealed as a new, formidable force in international sport. Despite the lesson of the last Olympic Games, this significant fact has not, perhaps, been fully appreciated by the English-speaking races, partly, no doubt, because the German language is not read with particular facility by a great number of sporting journalists, and the full merit of Germany's recent performances in Europe has not been stressed in the newspapers. As an all-round sporting nation, Germany ranks with the best, and in certain branches—notably in track and field athletics—she is top of the bill in Europe, with Finland, Britain, Sweden, France, Italy, Hungary, Holland, Norway, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and Poland following in something like the order named.

Germany's Track Strength in Sprinters

Germany's great strength on the track lies in her sprinters, who, whether it be generally realized or not, are great potential rivals to the "speed kings" of the United States, upon whose running style their own would seem to be closely modeled. For some seven years German athletes were barred from the full freedom of international competition—they were banned, it may be remembered, from the Olympic Games at Paris in 1924—and how efficiently they directed their training in this period was apparent in 1926, when, for the first time since the war, the Double Eagle was carried in the British championships, always a cosmopolitan gathering, where, due greatly to foreign "invasions," high standards prevail. One will not soon forget the German team that was sent to London in that year. The Germans won the first five heats in the 100-yard dash and provided, in Richard Gorts, the first foreign winner of the sprint since 1878. At this meteing Otto Peltzer, greatest middle-distance runner Germany ever produced, won the British half-mile title in the world's record time of 1m. 51 3-5s.

The next year Germans finished first and second in the British 100 yards and won the furlong; in 1928 they finished second and third in the shorter race and first and second in the longer; and in a dual meet in London in the following year, when no Germans participated in the British championships, their sprinters beat Britain's best by 10 yards in a 400-yard relay, run in 37 4-5s., which equaled the time set up as a record by the American team against the British Empire in 1924 and 1928. Harking back to 1928, it will be recalled that in the Amsterdam Olympic Games the Germans, as a whole, were the greatest revelation on the track over the sprint distances.

In 1929 Germany had half a dozen sprinters equaling or beating 10 3-5s. for 100 meters, and last year she had two, Lammers and Helmuth Koernig, capable of 10 2-5s.; one, Arthur Jonath, with 10⅕s. to his credit, and five who had returned 10 3-5s. For 200 meters, Koernig's best time was 21s.—the fastest in Europe in 1930—Ernest Geerling did 21 1-5s., Mahrlein and Gillmeister 21 2-5s., Borgmeyer 21⅘s., Feistel and Schuller 21 3-5s., and Eldracher 21.7s. No other European nation could point to such an array of "fliers" as this in 1930. Germans were placed, too, among the "first six in Europe" at 400 meters, 800 meters, 10,000 meters, 110 meters hurdles, running broad jump, pole vault, weight put and javelin throw. So Germany has a solid basis for optimism regarding the Olympic Games of Los Angeles about a year hence.

German Women Show Up Strongly

The advance of Germany's women runners and field-event experts was proven by their capturing most of the honors at the Second Women's Olympic Games, held in Prague last summer. Britain's representatives, usually considered ahead of the world in track sport, defeated the German Fräulein in England; but they went home from Czechoslovakia thinking (and saying) that in certain points of training and technique there were one or two things they might do well to learn from their continental rivals.

To touch upon Germany's other successes in 1930, one has to range over a wide field which, in itself, forms a striking illustration of the manner in which sport has spread over Europe. If it were possible to project a cinema picture in the form of a map showing dots for fresh athletic organizations founded since, say, 1900, a stippling would be seen to spread, first slowly, then steadily, all over the Continent, until, in the years following the war, it would seem almost as if a spray were at work upon the whole of Europe, with particularly generous attention to France and Germany.

In association football, the most popular field game in Europe, Germany is well up in the first flight. Last season, for example, Switzerland was thoroughly defeated, and—proudest achievement of all—a draw was earned against an official English touring side composed of professionals, admittedly the master players of the world. In aviation, H. Morzik of Germany won the flight around Europe for light airplanes; Erich Moeller, the star German professional stayer, won the world's professional track championship at his specialty, and the German ice-hockey team established itself as the most powerful combination in Europe by winning the European championship. The Germans, women as well as men, shone in the international universities meeting at Darmstadt, and the Rugby football players, although not on the same plane as those of France or the British Isles, contested an international game with the former, offsetting their defeat to some exent by improvement in technique.

Altogether, from this sketchy survey of victories gained in various sports, it can be seen that Germany looks back upon 1930 as a year of good harvesting after careful sowing, and as a year of good sowing for a hoped-for harvesting in 1932, which will bring the next Olympic Games in America.

IOWA STATE SCORES SURPRISE VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 31—The Iowa State College basketball team scored a brilliant and surprising 46-to-31 victory over Kansas State Agricultural College in a "Big Six" Conference game here last night. The cyclone victory was largely a personal triumph for R. C. Roadcap '32, forward, who scored eight goals from the floor and was the mainspring of an almost faultless passing attack. When he left the floor late in the game with his team mate R. C. Hawk '32, who was brilliant on defense, the Kansas Aggie crowd applauded as if they had been stars in a Wildcat victory.

IOWA STATE		KANSAS STATE
Roadcap, Wilcox	lf	
	rg, Skradski	Fairbank, Wiggins
Thompson, Bowen	rf	lg, Auker
Heitman	c	c, Read
Hawk, Holmes	lg	rf, Nigro
Rieke	rg	lf, Cronkite, Vohs, Skradski

Score—Iowa State College 46, Kansas State Agricultural College 31. Goals from floor—Roadcap 8, Heitman 4, Thompson 3, Rieke 3, for Iowa State; Auker 4, Skradski 3, Cronkite 2, Dalton 2, Nigro, for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Thompson 6, Rieke 3, Heitman 2, Hawk for Iowa State; Skradski 2, Nigro 2, Vohs, Dalton, Auker, for Kansas State. Officials—Parke Carroll, Kansas City, and L. E. Edmonds, Ottawa.

YATES SETS AMATEUR COURSE RECORD

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31—Arthur Yates, long-driving golfer of Rochester, set an amateur competitive record that is likely to stand for years here when he checked in with a brilliant 63 in the morning round of the final in the Lake Worth tournament yesterday. His card was six strokes under par, and equaled the professional record for the Palm Beach Golf Club course. Yates overwhelmed A. L. Stover of Winnipeg, Canada, 16 and 14, in the 36-hole final, ending the match on the fourth green in the afternoon. He finished the morning half 13 up on his opponent.

BOSTON H. C. IN POLAND

KRYNICA, Poland, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Boston (Amateur) Hockey Club, which will represent the United States in the world's hockey championship, arrived here yesterday and received an official welcome from the Polish Hockey Club of Krynica. The championship games will be held here from Feb. 1 to Feb. 9.

NOONAN-WATSON TEAM WINS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Jim Noonan, Chicago, and John Watson, South Bend, Ind., won the best-ball pro-pro tournament over the Opa-Locka course yesterday by defeating Jim Dante, Madison, N. J., and Danny Williams, Westfield, N. J., 1 up in 19 holes.

NEW BASKETBALL RECORD

WILMINGTON, O., Jan. 31 (AP)—A new basketball scoring record was established here last night when Wayne Township High School defeated Clarksville, 110 to 9. Henry, Wayne, forward, raged 62 points in the game.

SOPHOMORE LEADS TROJANS TO VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 31—Gerald Nemer '33, a sophomore since the beginning of the spring semester, led the University of Southern California basketball varsity to a brilliant victory over the Bears of the University of California in the Olympic Auditorium last night. The score was 32 to 29.

Although the U. C. L. A. Bruins, who play Stanford University in Palo Alto tonight still remain in first place in the race for the championship of the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, last night's victory of the Trojans keeps them in the runnings for the title.

SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA
Gardner	lf	
	rg, Cofield	
Pierce	rf	
	lg, Vendt	
Nemer, Frank	c	c, Read
Caldwell	lg	rf, Kintana, Gorman
Capps	rg	
	lf, Davis, Ohaski	

Score—University of Southern California 32, University of California 29. Goals from floor—Nemer 4, Pierce 3, Caldwell 3, Capps for Southern California; Read 4, Gorman 3, Cofield, Vendt, Ohaski, Davis for California. Goals from foul—Nemer 5, Caldwell 3, Pierce, Frank for Southern California; Cofield 3, Davis 2, Read 2, Ohaski, Kintana for California. Referee—Lee Dempsey. Umpire—William B. Dunn.

HOME ICE FOR ST. LOUIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31—The St. Louis Flyers professional hockey team will open its belated home season on Feb. 5, when the Chicago Shamrocks call for a game at the Winter Garden. The Flyers at the start of the season contracted for a new rink to be constructed in the new arena, but financial difficulties prevented the completion of the plant. The Winter Garden, home of the Flyers during the two previous seasons, is being altered for hockey play and the team will use the ice throughout the balance of the season. Coach Kenneth MacKenzie has a youthful team at present and although the Flyers are in last place in the American Hockey League race, they have shown vast improvement in team play.

CRICKET MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

GEELONG, Victoria, Jan. 31 (AP)—The two-day cricket match between the touring West Indies team and a combined country eleven ended in a draw yesterday, with the West Indies still in their second innings. The defending team scored 397 in its first innings Thursday, to which the West Indies replied with 222 in their first yesterday. Following on in the second, the West Indies had lost nine wickets for 216 when play was ended. Constantine of the West Indies gave the crowd a bright display of batting, scoring 80 in quick time, including one six and many fours.

HAL RHYNE SIGNS CONTRACT

The signed contract of Hal Rhyne, veteran infielder, was received at the Fenway Park office of the Boston Red Sox on Jan. 30, it has been announced. Rhyne hit .303 with the Red Sox last season and fielded .944.

Sheiks Increase Lead of Standing

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE.

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sheiks	17	0	5	65	36	34
Los Angeles	12	3	7	64	45	27
Tigers	9	1	11	54	54	19
Checkers	6	2	13	39	59	14
Black Hawks	5	2	14	43	64	12

RESULT Jan. 24

Checkers 2, Los Angeles 1.

RESULT JAN. 26

Los Angeles 5, Tigers 3, overtime.

RESULT JAN. 27

Sheiks 4, Los Angeles 3.

RESULT JAN. 29

Tigers 9, Black Hawks 6.
Sheiks 2, Los Angeles 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 31—Jan. 24 at Oakland the Checkers of the California Hockey League registered their first victory of the season against the smart Millionaires of Los Angeles, 2 to 1, though they held the southern team to a two-goal tie on Nov. 29. It was an evening of brilliant teamwork by both sextets, Irving and Peltier being the star performers.

Los Angeles defeated the Tigers at Iceland in San Francisco Jan. 26, 5 to 2, overtime, in a rough wild encounter. Sticks, gloves, and pucks filled the air all the evening and many penalties resulted. Ray Saunder's goal, shot from center instantly after the face-off of overtime, won the match. Carver was responsible for the other goals of the winners. Buckles from McGregor and McLeod from Lorne Cummings scored for the Tigers.

The league leaders met at Oakland in a bristling contest Jan. 27, Los Angeles falling by one goal to prevent the advance of the Sheiks who won, 4 to 3. The leading scorers each added three points to their record, Harper for the Sheiks and Dan Carrigan for Los Angeles. Roy, of the visitors, was easily the star. His furious attacking and ceaseless back-checking attracted great attention.

A league record was broken at San Francisco Jan. 29, a total of 15 goals being recorded. The Tigers defeated their city rivals 9 to 6, seven goals being scored in the first period, during which the Black Hawks displayed a wide open defense. The balance of the match was fast, clean hockey, but Lloyd Cook's men could not overcome the early handicap.

Standing room was at a premium at Los Angeles Winter Garden, Jan. 29, the leading clubs being the attraction. Los Angeles led for two periods, Peltier having assisted Lindsay Carver to score early in the contest. The absence of Dan Carrigan from the line-up weakened the Millionaires' attack. Individual goals by Willey, Fennell and Tony Anderson of the Sheiks, all in the final 10 minutes of play, resulted in another win for the leaders, 3 to 1.

McGILL WINS FROM WESTERN ONTARIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 31—Poor shooting on the part of the Western Ontario players cost them their second home game of the senior intercollegiate series here last night, when they were defeated by McGill, 33 to 25. Outside of this department the Mustangs had an edge on every part of the play, but time after time the ball rimmed the basket and dropped out or bounced away from the backboard. The game started at a slow rate but gradually picked up with the visitors leading by 16 to 7 at half-time. The summary:

McGILL		WESTERN ONTARIO
Smaill, lf	rg	Gunn
Faulkner, rf	lf	Ward
Young, c	c	Manners
Calhoun, lg	rf	Beaton
Rice, rg	lf	Munro

Score—McGill University 33, University of Western Ontario 25. Goals from floor—Faulkner 4, Weber 3, Calhoun 3, Smaill 2, Young, Rice for McGill; Beaton 4, Gunn 3, Munro 2, Ward for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Calhoun 3, Faulkner 2 for McGill; Munro 3, Gunn 2 for Western Ontario. Spares—Weber, McLean, Moore for McGill; Farquharson, Barbour, Young, Lee for Western Ontario. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	19	2	8	66	38	40
Windsor	15	5	10	83	71	35
London	15	3	12	61	52	33
Cleveland	12	4	12	72	66	28
Pittsburgh	11	5	12	64	74	27
Detroit	12	1	18	58	73	25
Syracuse	8	2	20	68	98	18

RESULT JAN. 30

London 3, Syracuse 0.

LONDON WINS AND TRADES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont. Jan. 30—London Tecumsehs tightened their grasp on third place in the International Hockey League here last night by defeating the Syracuse Stars 3 to 0. Holoway, Pettinger and "Tubby" Wallace Moore did the scoring. Mike Neville, purchased by London from New York Americans, made his début with the Tecumsehs. Manager Roy Brothers, of the London Tecumsehs in the International Hockey League and probably the most famous trader in minor or major ranks, executed another deal here Friday. He announced a trade that brings Roland Huard, center for Syracuse stars, here in exchange for "Tubby" Moore and James Smith, two forwards. Huard was formerly with Windsor Bulldogs and Buffalo Bisons.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 44, Virginia M. I. 20.
Bloomsburg 47, Lockhaven 27.
Bradley 35, Knox 18.
Centenary 30, Carbondale T. 25.
Central College 33, Kirksville 32.
De Paul 31, Detroit 17.
Findlay 40, Bluffton 38.
Grinnell 36, Oklahoma Aggies 19.
Gustavus Adolphus 31, Augsburg 21.
Iowa State 46, Kansas State 31.
Iowa State T. 41, Parsons 32.
Luther 31, Dubuque 34.
Maryland 44, Virginia M. I. 20.
McGill 33, Western Ontario 25.
N. D. State 37, Morningside 30.
Pratt 21, Tufts 19.
Rensselaer P. I. 41, Trinity 31.
Southern California 33, California 29.
State Normal 32, Eureka 25.
St. Olaf 23, Coe 19.
Temple 38, Washington & Lee 34.
Wittenberg 43, Ashland 30.

HAWKS LOAN SPARE GOALIE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 31—The Black Hawks of the National Hockey League have loaned Alex Wood, recruit goalie, to the Cleveland team of the International League, it is announced. Wood will take the place of Baxter, the regular Cleveland goalie, until the latter is able to resume his duties.

GATES WINS AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 31—Frank H. Oates of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday won the twenty-seventh annual St. Valentine's golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club on the No. 2 course by defeating Robert G. Morrison of the Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh, by 3 and 1, in the final.

BYERSON WINS ANOTHER

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Jack B. Byerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., won the Miami Beach men's amateur golf championship yesterday by defeating Kenneth Berry of Miami, 7 and 6, in the 36-hole finals.

Skiers Dedicate New Slide in California

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Big Pine Recreation Camp, Calif. Jan. 31

SWOOPING down a 700-foot runway, Alf Engen, Salt Lake City, and Lars Haugen, Lake Tahoe, Calif., dedicated a new ski jump, the longest and highest in the world, with world-record jumps of 231 feet.

Engen, United States professional champion, and Haugen, the latter seven times holder of the title, jumped yesterday before officials of the winter sports carnival.

The old record, 229 feet, was made by Henry Hall of Detroit, at Quebec in 1925.

Seven jumpers took part in the first round of the professional jumping tournament, which will be completed Sunday, each making a practice leap and two official attempts.

The best jump of the day was made by Halvor Bjorngaard, of Ogden, Utah, who cleared 243 feet, but he took the only spill recorded and was penalized 50 feet.

OVER 25 NATIONS ENTER CUP PLAY

South American Davis Cup Tennis Teams to Start Play Early This Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Despite a few defections, the field for the Davis Cup competition this year promises to closely approach last year's total of 30, which was only three below the record field entered in the 1928 competition—the year after France won the historic cup from the United States.

A few days ago 26 nations were known to have filed entries for the three zones in which this year's competition will be waged—19 in the European zone, two in the North American zone and five in the newly created South American zone. Entries for the European and North American zones close today in Paris. The lists for the South American zone were closed last September with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile entered for play.

Only the United States and Canada are known to have entered in this zone, although there still remained the probability that Cuba and Mexico would enter at the last minute.

The smaller field in the European zone is explained by the creation of the South American zone, the teams from below the equator previously having competed in Europe. The winner of that zone will meet the winner of North American zone and the winner of that match will compete against the European zone winner for the right to challenge France for the cup. South American play is scheduled for this winter.

Japan—which again will compete in Europe—Italy, England and Germany once more are the favorites to reach the European semifinals, provided the fortune of the draw, to be held at the Elysee Palace in Paris Feb. 4, does not pit them against each other in the early rounds.

OREGON STATE POLO TEAM WINS, 14¼ TO 5

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 31—The Oregon State College polo team rode to an easy 14¼-to-5 victory over the University of Oregon in the first of a two-game series here last night.

The Beaver riders built up a 5¼-point lead in the first chukker and were never overtaken. Only in the second chukker did the University boys outscore the home team, with 2 goals to 1 and a foul for Oregon State.

The Beavers scored 12 goals and were awarded two points on four fouls and ¼ of a point for a safety. A. J. Penney '31, No. 2 man, was the star scorer for the Beavers with 5 goals. The summary:

OREGON STATE	OREGON
No. 1—Hanna	Kistner, Clark
No. 2—Penney	McCool
No. 3—Bohannon	Hedlund

Score—Oregon State College 14¼, University of Oregon 5. Goals—Penney 5, Hanna 4, Bohannon 3, on fouls 2, on safety ¼ for Oregon State; McCool 2, Hedlund 2, Clark for Oregon. Referee—Capt. N. J. McMahon.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Seattle	8	7	6	38	38	23
Vancouver	8	6	6	30	30	22
Portland	8	6	7	33	31	22

RESULT JAN. 30

Portland 2, Seattle 2, overtime.

SEATTLE MOVES INTO LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 31—By a brilliant, startling rally that netted two goals, Seattle's Eskimos fought through a 2-to-2 overtime tie and gave the locals first place in the Pacific Coast Hockey League standing here last night with Portland's Buckaroos. Seattle was held scoreless in the first two periods, but put on a rally in the third that tied the score. Downie, Portland's defense ace, scored first after five minutes when he pushed in a pass from Evans. Nine minutes later Coupes received Teel's fast assist behind the Seattle defense and beat Goalie Kemp. Gordon Savage found the range of the Buckaroo net after seven minutes action in the third period. Savage scored on a pass from Bernard Anderson. Connors scored the equaliser shortly after. Goalie Aitkenhead of Portland drew a major penalty in this period and was fined. The overtime session kept the fans on edge throughout.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Galt	8	1	4	41	30	17
Niagara Falls	7	2	5	44	34	16
Stratford	6	0	7	43	37	14
Guelph	5	2	6	33	35	12
Kitchener	5	2	7	31	48	12
Oshawa	5	1	8	36	38	11

RESULTS JAN. 30

Stratford 6, Niagara Falls 2.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY HINGES ON 1932 PARLEY

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 30—The future integrity of the London Naval Treaty was made directly contingent upon the success of the 1932 General Disarmament Conference by Viscount Bridgeman, former First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Lords debate on disarmament last night.

Lord Bridgeman stated that if the 1932 conference did not result in substantial armaments reductions by the continental powers then Britain would probably be forced to employ the escape clause of the London treaty to brace up its own navy.

This statement by a Conservative statesman, who may within a few months again be in charge of British naval affairs, is regarded here as making the forthcoming disarmament conference doubly important to American interests. The Department of State at Washington is believed to be deeply interested in securing a naval agreement between France and Italy in order to keep Britain permanently within the fabric of the London treaty as evidenced by the recent trips of Hugh S. Gibson, United States Ambassador to Belgium, to Paris and Rome.

Lord Bridgeman encouragingly implied that even if France and Italy fail to reach a naval understanding during the course of the present year Britain will not feel compelled to jettison the London treaty. But this view that the whole disarmament question, including naval armaments, must be reviewed in 1932 is probably shared by Labor and Liberal Party leaders.

The draft convention for limitation of arms which is to be the base of the work in the 1932 conference includes all the naval clauses of the London treaty. It is proposed to apply them to all the powers which did not sign the full provisions of the London treaty. Therefore naval questions will be very much to the fore and unless the London limitations can be extended to France and Italy and other continental states it is extremely likely that Lord Bridgeman's insistence on the utilization of the escape clause will be reinforced by a strong demand on the part of the British Admiralty, which no party could resist.

It is considered as an obvious conclusion that if the United States Government desires to preserve the London treaty upon which American statesmanship has expended so much energy then the 1932 conference must be regarded as occupying first rank in current American policy. Lord Bridgeman's statement followed speeches by Lord Dickinson and Lord Cecil which emphasized the absolute necessity of the British Government working diligently for the success of the 1932 deliberations.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Simple demonstration sells amazing cloth; cleans, polishes furniture without additions; retails 25c; large profit; commission; free sample. WILLIAMS CORP., Dept. 418, Montclair, N. J.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 31 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE CHINA, Pewter, coins, Indian relics, etc. Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1775 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN WANTED FOR TRAVELING POSITION—Not married, entirely unencumbered, between 25 and 40; good education essential; salary to start, bonus and transportation; give age, education, experience. F. E. COMPTON & COMPANY, 1008 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOUSES TO LET

OJAI, CALIF.—For rent, very attractive 8-room house and garage with bedroom; situated in young orange grove with lovely view of mountains. P. O. Box 483.

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL

LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms with or without bath; $1.50 to $2 day; $6 to $10 week. 735 Hartford, within walking distance shopping district.

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive sunshiny bedroom; home comforts; meals if desired; walking distance of downtown. MISS JEANETTE SAYLES, 136 NW 7th Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LOS ANGELES—Traveling or housekeeper-companion; cultured, socially capable, pleasing appearance; practical business experience; sense of humor; good reader; no encumbrance; go anywhere. Address B-37, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

WOMAN wishes position as a companion; experienced; with Christian Scientists preferred; willing to go anywhere. G-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3, 4 and H cars.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 12 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 6561.

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1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern, in undesirable tenant, welcomed; $25 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740.

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NEW YORK CITY—Apartment and rent house unfurnished for rent. 16-B, 23 East 39th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

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Ken. 0482

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FOR SALE—Two beautiful miniature golf courses, one in Daytona, Fla., one in Orlando, Fla.; built by experienced architects, new goat hair greens, attractively landscaped and well illuminated; fullest investigation invited. Address owner, C. R. JOHNSTON, 127 Bradley Place, Palm Beach, Fla.

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Mr. A. Adriaansen, formerly decorator for the largest theatre chain organization in the country, has just returned from Europe. When you redecorate your home or summer estate consult Mr. Adriaansen and let us submit sketches and estimates for your approval, at no expense to you. Specialist on imitation wood and marble work.

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NEW YORK CITY, 11 West 42nd, Salmon Tower Bldg., 19th floor (Room 1977)—DESK SPACE; also MAIL and TELEPHONE SERVICE—reasonable.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 393 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-3090.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 8-3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.

105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 5380. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

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Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

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CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1853. A. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 128 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6257.

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PRACTITIONER'S office for part time rent. Phone Plaza 8695 or write Box 845, Westport, Conn.

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FOR SALE—Cottage house in a small village in southern New Hampshire, 55 miles from Boston; hot and cold running water, hot-water heat, electricity; excellent surroundings. Address WILFRED C. POSS, Greenville, N. H.

ROOMS AND BOARD

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NEW YORK CITY, 519 West 123rd—Newly decorated large, small rooms, $11 to $18 including excellent home cooked meals; pleasant social surroundings; children taken.

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BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Few desirable rooms available, permanent or transient guests; home privileged.

BOSTON—Very pleasant rooms, centrally located, near Christian Science church; reasonable rates. Tel. Commonwealth 3321.

BOSTON, 11 Norway, Suite 518—Comfortable, bright rooms for business people; kitchen privileges. Tel. Com. 7665.

BOSTON, 170 Huntington Ave.—Single room on first floor; double room on second. Telephone Commonwealth 8136.

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BROOKLINE, MASS. Beacon St.—Large square room, attractively furnished, large closet, near bath, elevator; 15 minutes from Park Street. Regent 5678-W.

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Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.

Hollywood—Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.

Jacksonville—Union News Stand No. 1, Terminal Station.

Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Security News Stand, 117 Northeast First Ave.; Alcazar Hotel News Stand, 500 Biscayne Blvd.

Orlando—Brown News Co., adjoining Beetham Theatre.

Sarasota—Sarasota News Co., Post Office Arcade.

St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 628 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 316 Central Ave.

West Palm Beach—Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.

GEORGIA

Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 91½ Marietta St.

Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.

Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel.

Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.

Savannah—Chas. Lamon, 44 Bull St.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville—G. H. Price, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Sutton's News Stand, Langren Hotel.

Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand.

Kenly—Sutton Gardner, The Sport Shop.

Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.

Wilmington—Hotel Orton News Stand, 208 Front St.

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BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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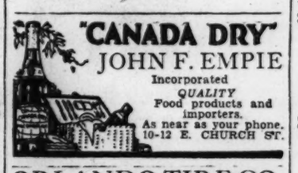

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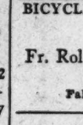

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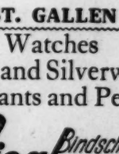

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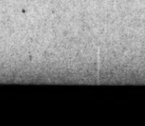
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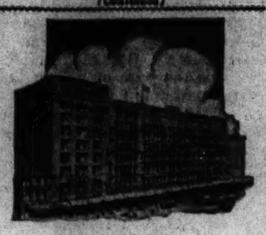
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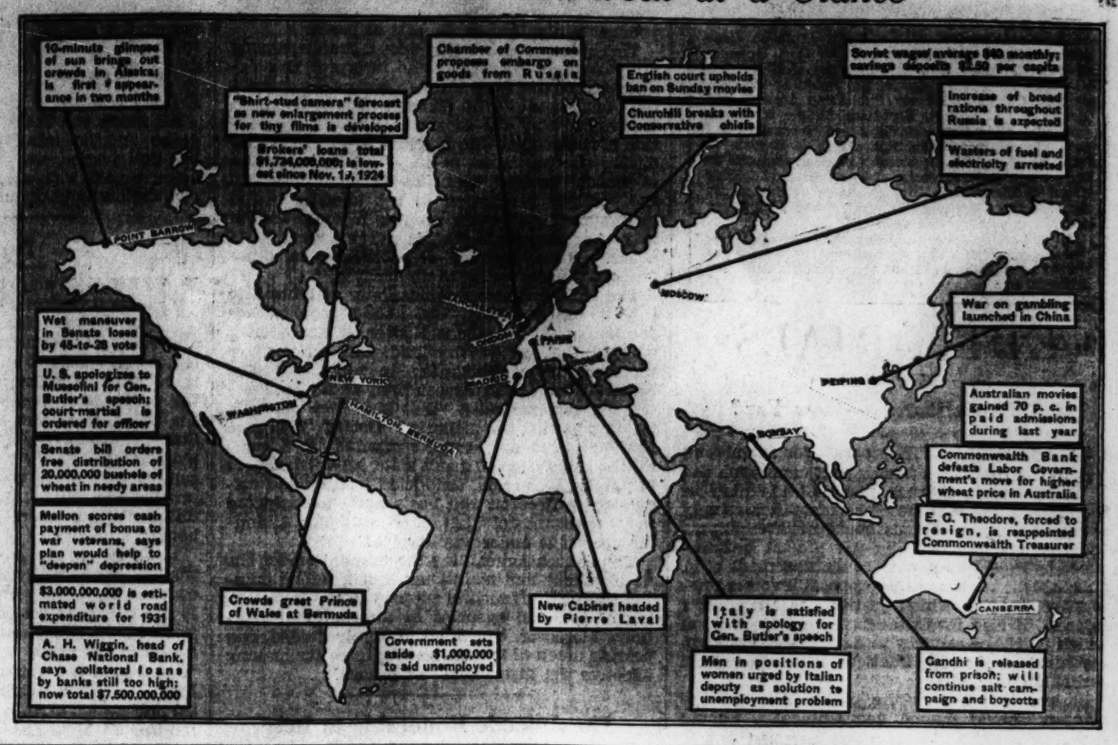
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


10-minute glimpse of sun brings out crowds in Alaska; is first appearance in two months
Chamber of Commerce proposes embargo on goods from Russia
English court upholds ban on Sunday movies
Soviet wages average $60 monthly; savings deposits $3.50 per capita
Churchill breaks with Conservative chiefs
Increase of bread rations throughout Russia is expected
"Shirt-stud camera" forecast as new enlargement process for tiny films is developed
Brokers' loans total $1,734,000,000; is lowest since Nov. 1, 1926
Wasters of fuel and electricity arrested
War on gambling launched in China
Wet maneuver in Senate loses by 46-to-22 vote
U. S. apologizes to Mussolini for Gen. Butler's speech; court-martial is ordered for officer
Australian movies gained 70 p. c. in paid admissions during last year
Senate bill orders free distribution of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in needy areas
Commonwealth Bank defeats Labor Government's move for higher wheat price in Australia
Mellon scores cash payment of bonus to war veterans, says plan would help to "deepen" depression
E. G. Theodore, forced to resign, is reappointed Commonwealth Treasurer
$3,000,000,000 is estimated world road expenditure for 1931
Crowds greet Prince of Wales at Bermuda
New Cabinet headed by Pierre Laval
Italy is satisfied with apology for Gen. Butler's speech
A. H. Wiggin, head of Chase National Bank, says collateral loans by banks still too high; now total $7,500,000,000
Government sets aside $1,000,000 to aid unemployed
Men in positions of women urged by Italian deputy as solution to unemployment problem
Gandhi is released from prison; will continue salt campaign and boycotts
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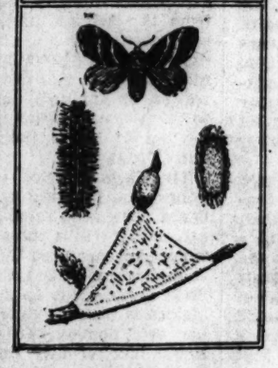

Tent Caterpillar

MOTHS of this caterpillar are dull buff-brown, with two tan-colored bars across the fore wings. Their stout, hairy bodies, as well as their wings, are "dusty." This feature is common with various small moths of this sort, and is responsible for the colloquial term, "miller."

Early in the summer these medium-sized moths may be seen about fruit trees, especially apple, plum, and wild cherry. The eggs are placed about a twig, in a plump roll, and covered with a fluid which protects them from the weather for several months. The larva may appear early in the spring, and feed upon buds until the leaves expand.

These caterpillars have social tendencies, the entire brood working to form the web, or "tent," which shelters them until they are fully grown. They are brown and green, with a light stripe down the back, and yellow hairs sticking in all directions. If you find an empty tent during the day, you may be sure the caterpillars are all about the tree feeding on the tender leaves. They weave a thread of silk, and return to their shelter at night.

One way of getting rid of them is to destroy their tents, as they cannot endure much cold. Birds aid fruit growers in controlling this pest by destroying the eggs, and a few of them, especially orioles and robins, attack the caterpillars. If the webs are formed on twigs or small branches, they had better be broken off and burned.

In a few weeks the trees are deserted, as the insects seek sheltered spots near the ground when they are ready to transform. Their fuzzy cocoons are woven of silk and covered with yellow powder. After about three weeks the moth emerges, the female being somewhat larger than the male.

This fruit-tree pest is commonly called the American tent caterpillar; but there is another species in the East which has for its host plant such nut trees as hickory and walnut. Other forms are found in various parts of North America.

A Word a Day

Inane

We adapted this word into English from the Latin *inanis*, "void, empty."

Our use adheres closely to the root, for it is applied to that which is "empty, without contents," with especial reference to silliness or characterlessness; that is, seemingly void of sense or judgment. The word is also used occasionally as a noun to designate the emptiness of material space.

In-ane' is accented on the second syllable; sound i as in it, *a* as in late.

"Her remarks were by no means vague or inane."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary to accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Punch: If all the parcels and packages handled by the Post Office at this season were piled one above another so as to form a column, it is estimated that those marked "Fragile" would be found at the bottom.

Humorist: A generally accepted theory, we are told, is that the world will end by gradual freezing. The news has awakened keen interest in plumbing circles.

A Quotation for Today

DO NOT blame circumstances for your weakness. Joseph kept pure in an idolatrous household; Haphni and Phinehas became foul and false in the Temple.—DEAN FARRAR.

The Mail Bag

Canandaigua, New York

Dear Editor:

I was very interested in A. A. O.'s letter which appeared in the Mail Bag some time ago. Helping a foreign correspondent to learn English must be a wonderfully profitable way to help promote good will between nations. As one of the "over 20's" I am willing and anxious to do my part and would welcome correspondence from Mexico, Germany, Italy, France and Japan especially, but will answer letters from anywhere. Am interested in all phases of musical activity, outdoor sports, and especially college games. My special hobbies are astronomy, stamp collecting and archery. Gorman P. McM.

East Akron, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

We all love every department of the Monitor, and especially the Mail Bag. Five of our family have obtained some lovely friends through it. Among us, we have correspondents in practically every country in the world. But there is one people not represented and that is our own North American Indian. If the Monitor reaches to far away China, Japan and Africa, I am sure there must be many Indians who read it. So won't someone please write to us. There are two who would enjoy letters, one a girl around 10 years and one over 20. I should welcome any letters from anywhere. Doris G.

Modesto, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and in the 8A. We live in Modesto, which is a grape-producing center. There are other products, too. Some of them are plums, apricots, and peaches.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and get the Monitor, which my brother and I enjoy very much. We always read Snubs and The Children's Page.

We have eight rabbits—three older ones and five little ones. They are very cute and we like them very much.

I should like to correspond with girls anywhere, but especially from Spain. Frances P.

Wethersfield, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

Every day after school or whenever I can get hold of it, I look in the Monitor to see if there is a Mail Bag in it. I love to read the letters.

Wethersfield is a small but growing town south of Hartford on the Connecticut River. When we moved here, about 10 years ago, our house and two or three others were the only ones on the street, and now there are 20 on our street and hardly an open field on any side of us! How the towns do grow!

I am 14 and a freshman in high school. I would like some "corries," as they are called—Girl Scouts, if any would like to write to me. Also I should like to hear from someone in Greece, as we have been making notebooks on Greek art in our ancient history class. Barbara Q.

Sierra Madre, California

Dear Editor:

I really can't think how to start this letter, but see, it has already started and now I can just go on writing!

I have noticed quite a few letters in the Mail Bag telling of how pleased some of the boys and girls are with the "All Nature" articles. I am equally pleased for I am a Girl Scout and they are very helpful to me in my nature work.

My hobbies are swimming, diving, hiking, drawing, and acrobatics. I am 13 years of age. I should like to hear from girls in Japan, Switzerland, Africa, in fact from anywhere outside of the United States, and I promise faithfully to answer all letters received. Jean M.

Shafer, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

I wish to thank you for printing my letter, and also for the friends I made as a result. The Monitor is certainly doing its share in promoting universal peace and friendship. I can hardly wait for the Monitor to arrive each day, and especially enjoy The Young Folks' Page, the Educational Page, and the Home Forum.

As I am anxious to make more friends all over the world (and to incidentally get more letters) I am asking for more correspondents. I would especially like letters from India, Australia, Japan, South America, the British Isles, France, Italy, Poland, Norway and Sweden—in fact from all over the world.

I am interested in stamp collecting, all sports, current events, poetry, and scouting.

The full name of our school is "Chisago Lake High" as it is located between Chisago Lakes. However, it is known hereabouts as "Chi Hi." Our school has many organizations, Glee Club, Home Economics Club, Hi Chi uke clubs and Debate Club. We also have girls' and boys' basketball teams. We have a tennis court, horseshoe court, skating rink, ball fields and much playground apparatus on our school ground.

Perhaps my letter is getting long, so I'll close by saying I'm 14 years old, and with best love to the Editor and all Mailbaggers. Marjory T.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Constance I. (12), Westboro, Ont., Canada.—Especially from China, Japan and India.

Frances Y. (13), Janesville, Wis.—Interested in music.

Geraldine E. (14), Glendale, Calif.—Especially from England.

Vida S. (14), Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Especially from Europe.

Jeanne W. (15), Detroit, Mich.—Studying violin.

Dorothy S. (17), Washington, D. C.—Especially from England.

Boys

Ernest R. (13), New Brunswick, N. J.—Especially from San Antonio, Tex. (Please send in your street address, Ernest.)

Howard J., Chicago, Ill.—From boys 16 and older.

Automobile Puzzle

Five parts of an automobile are illustrated in the circles. Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Birds and Beasts Puzzle:

Crow	Goat
Wren	Lion
Duck	Bear

A Reasonable Profit

Yonkers, N. Y.

AN ELDERLY man and his nephew opened a paint and carpenter shop here last summer. Recently the writer went into this store and noticed an especially kind-looking customer who was leaving the store when she walked in. She also saw an evidently happy but bewildered young man who started to wait on her.

"How is business?" the writer asked. The young man smiled radiantly and said he was satisfied and then, glad to have a listener, he pointed to a check on the counter and poured out the following story:

"You see this check? And did you notice the man who just left? Well, he is a wealthy man for whom I did a carpenter job. A few days ago I sent him the bill, amounting to $150. A few minutes ago he entered this store, presented the bill and asked in a rather gruff voice, 'Did you make any profit on this job?'

"I was afraid that he intended to complain and answered meekly, as was the truth, 'Yes, a reasonable profit.' 'Well,' he answered, 'I think your profit was too small,' and writing out a check he left it on this counter. Look, here it is!" He held out a check which exceeded the original amount by 20 per cent.

In Lighter Vein

Everything in It

"No matter what she attempts, she puts everything she has into it."

"Yes, I've noticed that about her hash."

And Keep It Going

"It is very hard to drive a bargain," said the fellow who had bought an old Ford for $10.—*Princeton Tiger.*

Simple Deduction

Housewife: "You live near a creek, don't you?"

Dairyman: "Yes, ma'am, but how did you guess it?"

Housewife: "I found a minnow in the milk this morning."

At Least Frank

Editor: "Do you know how to run a newspaper?"

Applicant: "No, sir."

Editor: "Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience."—*Pathfinder.*

Pronunciation of Proper Names
in the News

Buenos Aires (bwā'-nōs ī'-rās), capital of Argentina, has seen much activity lately in one of its suburbs, where 1000 men are rushing to completion the buildings and pavilions of the British Trade Exposition, which is to open March 14.

Pierre Laval (lah'-vahl), new Premier of France, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, which, however, does not seem to insure a political truce.

Pierre Flandin (flawn'-dan'h) has been named Minister of Finance in the Laval Cabinet.

André Maginot (mah'-zhee-noh) is again France's Minister of War, a post he held in Poincaré's "Ruhr Cabinet."

Quito (key'-tō), capital of Ecuador, recently flashed news of the discovery of a remarkable collection of skeletons of prehistoric animals.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Rail Consolidation—How Far?

AS ARRANGEMENTS progress for submitting to the Interstate Commerce Commission the four-system railroad consolidation plan in the eastern United States it becomes increasingly apparent that the commission is prepared to pass independent judgment on the project uninfluenced by President Hoover's encouragement of it. This is well; for while the proposal involves prospective benefits which justify the President's interest, it also involves certain questions upon which it will be salutary to have the commission say just how far consolidation—if it is permitted—should go.

Easiest to grasp is the query how far the mergers should extend geographically. Should the New England railroads be parceled out to give each trunk line its own connections? Or should New England have its own regional system, delivering freight on equal terms to the four? This issue is now being analyzed by the New England Governors' Railroad Committee.

At present the Pennsylvania Railroad holds virtual control of the New Haven system and the Boston & Maine. Shippers in Providence, R. I., wish the latter road linked with the Van Sweringens' Nickel Plate system, and the Pennsylvania perhaps would exchange its interest for trackage rights along Lake Erie. With the New York Central having its Boston & Albany entrance, this would call for dividing control of the New Haven to let in the Baltimore & Ohio. And the result would be a comparative loss of control over routing and a probable loss of a rate advantage to New England shippers.

Hence a distinct regional rail group for New England seems decidedly preferable. Many shippers will insist, however, that it can satisfy only upon the condition that it be not merely nominally but genuinely independent of any trunk line control. This is evidently the goal of the Governors' committee.

Of broader importance to the nation at large is a second question about the proposed mergers, namely: To what extent shall economies at the expense of labor be permitted? Some savings can be made by more direct routing of cars, by cutting red tape in billing and dividing through rates, decreasing switching and combining purchases, but these are not large economies. Should as much as 5 per cent be saved and given to shippers, it would count for little when freight rate increases in the past have ranged from 10 to 40 per cent.

Any economies to be made by drastic reductions of personnel and pay rolls at this time, however, would hardly commend the consolidation to the American public. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has announced that the federation is opposed to the project unless guarantees are given which will protect the interests of the workers equally with stockholders.

In a recent exhaustive study, Dr. Julius Grodinsky of the University of Pennsylvania concluded that the impelling force behind rail mergers is not the prospect of economies but the desire for control over the routing of traffic. There is ground for a strong surmise that still another motive operates in the present case.

Huge investments were made by certain railways in the stocks of other roads at the high prices of more than a year ago. Without the knowledge of stockholders, sums reported to be as great as $60,000,000 have been spent by individual railroads in gaining control of other lines. With the House of Representatives' Interstate Commerce Committee practically certain to report adversely on the propriety and effect of holding companies' actions in this respect, the trunk lines faced a difficult situation. If ordered to sell now they could hardly recoup a third of the cost of the stocks. By permitting financial experts to exchange and divide these securities among the participating systems, the executives not only could obtain some of the lines they wanted but also could avoid having to report to their stockholders losses of millions of dollars through forced sale of securities.

This consideration does not destroy the desirability of the consolidation. The actual advantages of consolidation, as Dr. Grodinsky and others have found, lie in the prospect of greater orderliness and efficiency in traffic movement, in improvement of service, and stability of carrier companies. These are sufficient inducements. If a temporary condition of securities commitments has pushed rail executives together to agree on something which will work in the public interest it may well be approved. But the nation should go into the question with its eyes open, and may be grateful that the Interstate Commerce Commission is available to say just how far consolidation should go.

The Teacher and the Diplomat

MAKING the world's machinery for peace effective is an educational process. Diplomacy can do little more than create the machinery for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Governments can enunciate policies and negotiate treaties for the preservation of peace, but whether these treaties and these policies are permanently to govern the conduct of nations depends upon the thought of the men and women who make them. What that thought will be is largely determined by education.

The Kellogg-Briand peace pact was a gift of the diplomat. Making that pact effective is the task of the educator. The governments of the world having taken the first step in the outlawry of war, the second step must now be taken by those who are responsible for teaching the younger generation in the arts of peace.

This second step is being taken. France, among other nations, has sought to interpret the significance of this pact through her public schools. Not long ago 78,000 French school-teachers, "convinced that the reconciliation and coöperation of the peoples who fought against each other during the war must be hastened by education at school," decided "to make every effort to lead the younger generation to the knowledge and understanding of other peoples, in order that it may thus contribute toward the organization of peace." Other teacher organizations in other lands are endeavoring to do likewise.

The United States Commissioner of Education is on record as saying, "Since the peace pact was proclaimed by President Hoover, it has been a part of the law of the land. Our schools are therefore under obligation to teach it." The National Education Association, at its 1930 assembly, recommended "that the Pact of Paris be taught in the schools." During 1930 the National Student Forum, sponsored by a committee consisting of many state superintendents of public instruction, conducted a study and discussion project on the Paris pact, participated in by thousands of high school students. A similar project is under way for 1931.

Thus education can lay the foundation for the development and maintenance of a public opinion that will give moral support to the functioning of peaceful agencies in international relations. Moreover, education, if wisely guided, can provide much of the motivating force for making effective the instruments of peace.

The Amende Honorable to Italy

THE promptitude with which the Administration at Washington has acted in expressing to the Premier of Italy, Signor Mussolini, the "sincere regrets of this Government" because of the "discourteous and unwarranted utterances of a commissioned officer of this Government on active duty" will meet with general commendation. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, of the Marine Corps, has won a deservedly high reputation for efficient professional service, and a very unhappy reputation for indiscretions of speech.

To understand the necessity for the apology, citizens of the United States have only to consider how they would themselves feel if their President were accused by a high officer in a foreign service of being an instigator of wars and a cold-blooded "hit-and-run" driver. It is wholly improbable that such an utterance on the part of a responsible officer of a foreign nation would have been permitted to pass unnoticed, and it is entirely to the credit of the Administration that the amende honorable has so promptly been made.

In thus expressing regret for the occurrence, the State Department has merely followed a rule set years ago. On the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan in 1904, when Roosevelt was President and John Hay Secretary of State, an executive order was issued, addressed to all officials of the Government, civil, military and naval, in which it was declared that, while it was always "Unfortunate . . . by speech or conduct to excite anger and resentment toward our nation in friendly foreign lands," "in a government employee, whose official position makes him in some sense the representative of the people, the mischief of such action is greatly increased." The order, which is of some length, concludes: "A strong and self-confident nation should be peculiarly careful not only of the rights but of the susceptibilities of its neighbors; and nowadays all the nations of the world are neighbors one to the other. Courtesy, moderation and self-restraint should mark international no less than private intercourse."

General Butler awaits the inquiry of the court-martial into the justification for his remarks. Had all he said been literally true, it was not his place to say it. It will now be the task of his counsel in court-martial proceedings to prove that there was foundation for the allegations made by him, and until those proceedings have been completed it would be manifestly improper to comment upon that phase of the General's indiscretion.

What Are 'Decisive' Battles?

THE passing of Marshal Joffre naturally aroused the question in some circles, Should the Battle of the Marne in which he stopped the German advance on Paris be considered one of the so-called "decisive battles of the world"—the sixteenth? The historian Creasy's famous list of fifteen outstanding battles which he thus designated was first published in 1851. It therefore contained no battle later than the Battle of Saratoga. Perhaps the Marne had in it something of the significance of the Battle of Marathon in 490 B. C., when the Greeks turned the tide of Asiatic invasion; of the Battle of Hastings in 1066 A. D., when William of Normandy conquered England, and of Waterloo when Wellington and Blücher defeated Napoleon.

Yet, on the other hand, have any battles since Creasy compiled his list been decisive in the sense that his famous fifteen were in fixing on a major scale the racial, religious and civilized patterns of the world? Indeed have battles ever been—and certainly in the world as now organized can they ever be—really "decisive"? They may have determined the ascendancy of a certain race or culture; they have rarely, if ever, advanced the cause of humanity as a whole. Are not the decisive "battles" of the world today more likely to be fought around the tables where treaties of arbitration and conciliation are being formulated? In the League of Nations? In the internationally minded deliberative assemblies of the various nations? And in international courts of justice? The greatest "battle" of all history, it seems to many, is the "battle" to banish battles, and to strengthen and extend the machinery for the peaceful settlement of the disputes of all nations.

Woodrow Wilson fought a noble battle to establish the League of Nations. Admitting that the League has not yet reached the strength its adherents desire for it, it nevertheless marked a turning point in the world's thinking and to some extent in its international practice.

Elihu Root, framer of the Permanent Court of International Justice and grand old oak of American statesmanship, was fighting in a decisive "battle" when on the eve of his eighty-sixth birthday he appeared recently before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to voice his vigorous opinion that the proposed protocol has removed the last objection to American adhesion to the World Court. Cannot the United States now throw its strength to the World Court and to the "battle" for implementing the Briand-Kellogg anti-war pact?

All along the front of world progress toward peace and coöperation based on international law and justice, the "battle" of the centuries is being waged with momentous consequences for civilization hanging in the balance.

No Sale!

MEXICANS may take their politics rather seriously and sometimes feel it necessary to debate with machine guns, but there are recurrent indications that the sense of humor is not extinct below the Rio Grande. Thus, while there have been some excited denunciations of the proposal of Senator Ashurst of Arizona for the purchase of Lower California by the United States, Mexico City is reported to consider the plan a joke. Better than that, several Mexican congressmen have put forward a counter proposal under which Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, California and the city of New Orleans would be bought by Mexico.

If there is any purchasing to be done they would make it really worth while, and with their own country the purchaser, not the purchasee. It is a sturdy retort, and one reflecting a saving sense of the ridiculous which might well be used to antidote many unwarranted fears of the "Colossus of the North" which upset Uncle Sam's Latin-American neighbors. The Mexican proposal possesses a certain shrewdness also, for it will remind all Mexicans and some Americans that most of the territory it mentions was once part of Mexico.

Memory of this fact and of the United States' expansionist history extracts some of the humor from the Ashurst proposal for Mexicans. They remember that as early as 1862 the United States offered $10,000,000 for their Baja California. And, cognizant of the steady peaceful penetration of American men and money, they say to themselves: "What happened to Texas might happen to Lower California, Sonora, Coahuila and Chihuahua."

The facts do not encourage such fears of annexation by overflow. There has not been and is not likely soon to be any such surge of American settlers into these Mexican states as that which Americanized Texas. Until the climate of those regions is greatly altered they will offer little inducement to small farmers. Meanwhile Mexico is making vigorous efforts to Mexicanize her own domain. To this end President Ortiz Rubio has recently tightened up the administration of Lower California, dividing it into two sections, so that there is now a baja Baja California. Chinese immigration is to be prohibited and Mexican colonization promoted.

In short, it appears that there will be no immediate real estate deal between Juan and his Uncle Sam. And the Mexican proposal to buy California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and New Orleans may help Americans to understand how Mexicans feel about their own territory.

Backgammon Chuckles at Jazz

IF THE revival of interest in backgammon has done nothing else, it is to be commended at least for divulging to most persons, certainly to those of the younger generation, the purpose of those four groups of alternate red and black spikes on the inside of the checker board.

Backgammon brings up pictures of elderly ladies with lace caps and Paisley shawls, sitting in the early hours immediately following a winter twilight, by the light of a guttering candle, engrossed in the board lying open on their knees between them.

Backgammon was a game of gentility when games in which women could engage were few indeed. Its origin is clouded in something approaching mystery. It is supposed to have been invented in the tenth century, but there are those who will tell you that it goes back four or more thousand years. It was known to the Romans as "ludus duodecim scriptorum," or "twelve-line game," and Plato writes of a game in which dice were cast and men were moved after due consideration.

It is a game best played by two, preferably before an open fire that sends fitful shadows dancing on the walls, and with the radio silent in order that nothing may disturb the peaceful quiet save the clatter of the dice as they roll out of the box upon the board and the soft scraping as a man is moved by one or another of the players. There may be a little chuckle when one of the contestants "hits a blot" and takes up one of the men of the opposing player so that he has to start all over again. Also it might be well to have a sleek pussy dozing on the rug before the fire, not so deep in its dreams but that it can find instant delight in chasing a rolling checker that may have fallen from the board.

But there is nothing jazzy about backgammon. It smacks of return to a milder era when a game can be played *à deux* and an enjoyable time can be had even without the accompaniment of an orchestra playing "vo-dee-o-do" and "oop-boopa-doop" songs.

Editorial Notes

Perhaps some struggling student who seems to be having rather an uphill grind with his studies, may take encouragement from the fact that Einstein once failed in his entrance examinations at the Polytechnic Academy of Zurich, Switzerland. But he tried again.

More proof that "darkest Africa" has outgrown that name is found in recent proposals to light the most remote sections of the London to Cape Town airway.

An encouraging sign: A popular magazine advertises a new serial story as "A mystery novel without a murder."

Practical jokes—the ones the humorist gets paid for.

Monarchs of Corn

CHICAGO

ONCE every year the corn kings come to Chicago. They have no retinue, however. They wear plain business clothes and stop at moderate-priced hotels. But each one brings a royal treasure. It is ten ears of golden maize, ears that set the standard for a country's great agricultural industry at the annual grain exposition. There is something beautiful about a grain show. Grain itself has such old, poetic connotations. The very words "grain," "wheat," "corn," suggest, far beyond the actual meaning, a picture of sun-blessed fields, of simple people performing time-honored tasks, fundamental services. You remember "Ruth . . . amid the alien corn."

The farmers who take the train for the Chicago show probably give little thought to such poetic fancies. But there is usually a bit of the dreamer about the man who wins the grand championship—"the crown." It isn't the big farm operator who carries off these prizes; it is the comparatively small farmer who has an inordinate liking for fine grain, and who is more concerned with quality than quantity.

Probably the most popular corn king is a Hoosier farmer who is anything but regal in his mien. He is a wiry little fellow and his colleagues call him affectionately "Wop," though he is a native American.

This man started out to be a school-teacher, but turned to farming for practical reasons. When he comes to Chicago he always tries to get in a little grand opera. When asked why they think so much of this particular "king," the other farmers will tell you that it's because he's so square. This year's champion, after the excitement of being photographed eleven times for as many newspapers, turned to the former king and told him he felt that he owed him a good portion of his success. He had helped him learn what fine corn really was. The former king was touched. "I'm glad to hear you say that," he said simply, and the two shook hands.

As critics, the corn kings are masters. They study the ten winning ears as so many individuals, although to the layman they are ten duplicates, one exactly like the other in length, color, distribution of kernels. They can tell by color and shape of the kernels whether the grain has the right chemical make-up. Long before the judging occurs they are wagering on which place each exhibit will occupy, and they come very near being right. It is incredible to them that anybody (a city reporter, for example) cannot see at a glance that one exhibit is vastly superior to another.

Corn royalty has its traditions, like any other. Some of the kings are sons of farmers who were responsible for developing certain corn varieties. An exhibitor this year, in the course of a conversation, revealed that he carried a thirty-five-year-old kernel of corn in his purse as a pocket piece. He took it out. There it was, loose among his coins, and he expected to carry it for many more years.

Most of the corn kings have little princes in the offing. They take pride in teaching all they know to their children. While their own interest centers on the annual prize, they have a sense of the continuity of their craft. It is characteristic of them not to keep the ten grand championship ears as show pieces. "The idea is to plant them and get ten better ears," explained one of the champions.

D. D. K.

Cinema-going in India

DELHI

FILM fans who like silent pictures will find a visit to an Indian cinema theater a somewhat disturbing experience. For an Indian audience reads out en masse the captions, with the result that every appearance of words on the screen brings forth a sound which to someone outside the theater actually amounts to a shout.

There are other phases of Indian picture-going that strike the conventional theater patron as odd. Seat reservations are somewhat naïvely arranged. An Indian who is one of a party lines up early in the queue and on obtaining admittance to the theater unrolls his pugri (turban) and spreads it over the length of seat he desires to retain for his friends. The holder of the reserved area mounts the seat and shouts out his whereabouts to his friends or relatives as they enter the theater, until his party is complete.

The passing of chairs from one part of the theater to another is quite common. As a rule the cheaper seats in an Indian cinema are simply forms, and the acquisition of a seat from a higher priced section of the theater appears to be quite permissible. Boys, held by their feet by fellow patrons, may be seen passing these chairs from the gallery to the body of the house, presumably for a small gratuity already received.

Before the show commences, smaller boys play hide and seek among the patrons, and not infrequently include the stage in their wanderings. Those with a waggish turn entertain their friends from the stage. Pipes and other musical instruments are tuned up in all parts of the house and a general mood of carnival pervades the place.

The lowering of lights as a preliminary to the showing of the film is a signal for cheers, catcalls and whistling, to be transformed presently into the roar of speech made by reading the title and descriptive information concerning the picture about to be presented. Virtually the entire audience is composed of men and boys, only a few women occupying the rear seats, wrapped in their purdah robes, with only their eyes showing.

Response to a film, "The Beloved Rogue," shown here recently, indicated that the audience delights in action as exemplified in galloping horses, intrigue that sees the villain discomfited, and humor of the mimicry type. While this particular film was Indian in setting and characters, its theme was essentially Western in idea. But the motivation and general plan of action were readily understood and appreciated, and the triumph of good over evil was always loudly acclaimed.

During the intervals, boys and men scurried through the doors, to return presently with their suppers of curry and rice on green leaves. These they ate in complete complacency while the later reels unfolded.

Good humor abounds among the audience. Pranks are carried on throughout the evening. A patron below may suddenly find his vision of the screen obscured by the folds of a turban enwrapping his head. This is being dangled from the balcony by a practical joker, and the expostulations of the victim are enthusiastically jeered from above. Occasionally, the man below captures the turban and holds it as hostage until the performance ends.

A. L.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

GERMANY is virtually divided into two contrasting parts—the industrial districts of the West and the agricultural districts of the East. The former is overpopulated—a people without land; the latter might be termed a land without people. While the younger generation of the peasants in the western area can find neither work nor place of habitation, there are vast tracts in the east of the country where no farms, no villages, not even a house is to be seen. Whoever has taken the train to the Russian frontier cannot forget the miles and miles of solitary land through which the train passes. And it is not only East Prussia that is so desolate, but many parts of Mecklenburg, Pomerania and Silesia also. Foreign colonies being denied to Germany at present, experts are drawing attention to the great possibilities of colonizing within her own borders. The Society for the Promotion of Home Colonization is endeavoring to effect a compromise, to equalize these contrasting conditions to the mutual benefit of the eastern and western areas. To this end a film entitled "Germany's East Settlements" has just been released, with such beautiful and convincing pictures of a freer and happier existence upon his own land as surely should make every peasant in the overcrowded districts eager for the change.

Colonizing the Eastern Country

Members of the Comédie Française have given a short, but highly successful season at a leading Berlin theater. All these admirable artists have been fêted and generally made much of, and the wish is everywhere expressed that they will soon return to Germany. Cécile Sorel, who was invited by the "Maison du Livre" to the Democratic Club, was as delightful a guest off the stage as on. She was ready and willing to answer any questions, and in reply to one she said that the old dramas of the Comédie had been specially chosen for the Berlin season as being the best qualified to show the good old French style. The Comédie Française, she said, was, so to speak, the museum of French thought. Mme. Sorel declared concerning Max Reinhardt—who had given a big reception for her on the previous evening—that she loved him, for he was the one great revolutionary genius. It was interesting to hear the famous actress's reply to somebody's question why the women in France had not yet the vote: "It is not so necessary for us; we have always had great influence. Les hommes nous écoutent," she said with her winning smile.

French Players Are Welcomed

Berlin has at the moment a very interesting visitor within her gates—Suat Dervisch, the Turkish writer and the champion of her less fortunate sisters. After studying music, Suat Dervisch took to writing novels and short stories, many of which are translated into Russian and French. A novel of hers entitled, "Emine," is now running through the Turkish newspaper Yarin, the first work in which she occupies herself with social questions and which deals with the orphans of the war and their hardships. In an interview, she declares all her energies and those of her friend accompanying her, the school head mistress, Reshe Muehetten, are devoted to the cause of mothers and infants in her country, for whom the protection of the state is inadequate. The emancipation of the Turkish woman came about too quickly and too violently, she says; the step from perfect seclusion to absolute liberty was too great. Yet the Turkish woman cannot on the whole complain, for she has the best family rights in the world, possesses the vote for the community, and will soon have it for Parliament.

Turkish Woman Writer in City

The Dresden State Opera, considered by many to be the finest in the country, is celebrating a jubilee—the twenty-fifth anniversary of Richard Strauss's "Salome"—under the musical direction of Fritz Busch. Dr. Strauss, who has the greatest admiration for the Dresden opera, has produced almost all his operatic works there for the first time on any stage. A letter, couched in terms of warm appreciation and gratitude, has been received by the general intendant of the State Opera from the composer, who is taking a brief holiday in Gamisch, in Bavaria. A facsimile of the letter, together with a number of interesting pictures relative to "Salome" at various periods, have been included in the jubilee program.

Dresden Opera Has a Jubilee

Now that the Zeppelin season has terminated and the airship has been housed for the winter to be overhauled and improved upon, authentic details of the past year have been published. According to these the Graf Zeppelin has traveled 140,000 miles in 2300 flying hours, making an average of 100 kilometers in the hour, and this without any mishap. In addition to the regular crew of some fifty men, 6000 passengers have been conveyed, and during the whole of the year only seven flights have been abandoned on account of bad weather conditions, all the remaining flights starting punctually as scheduled.

Zeppelin's Record Published

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

What Franklin Wrote to His Sister

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the recent two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday, Philadelphians are especially interested in the recent acquisition by a firm in Philadelphia of a letter from Franklin to his sister, Jane Macom.

"Upon the whole," Franklin wrote in part, "I am much disposed to like the world as I find it, and to doubt my own Judgment as to what would mend it. I see so much Wisdom in what I understand of its Creation and Government, that I suspect equal Wisdom may be in what I do not understand. And thence have perhaps as much Trust in God as the most pious Christian."

MARY H. WEST.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Taxicabs, Take Notice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some weeks ago I read in a Monitor an amusing example of English encountered in some foreign country, and I thought I would send you a copy of a notice of taxicab rates which I saw posted on the bulletin board of the hotel in Tientsin, China.

After giving the rates, in Chinese currency, the following qualifications were added:

1. For out-of-town motoring 20 per cent shall be increased upon.
2. Fifty per cent increase for the abominable weathers. Can you beat this?

DAVIS EWING.

Chicago, Ill.